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COTTON PRICE MAY BE FIXED BY PRODUCERS

President of the Cotton Corporation Talks of the Existing Situation.

UP TO THE PLANTERS TO FIX STAPLE'S PRICE

Morse Says Maximum Yield Will Be About 11,000,000 and World Needs It All—Morse Also Attacks the Crop Reports of the Government.

New York, October 9.—(Special.)—The cotton situation is engrossing the attention of spinners and of all others who deal in the south's staple. Colonel S. F. B. Morse, president of the Southern Cotton Corporation, still insists that the yield will, under no circumstances, exceed 11,250,000 bales, and will probably be short of those figures.

The Government Estimate.

Mr. Morse, commenting on the government estimates, says:

"With regard to the condition on report of October 3, referred to as indicating a crop of between 12,000,000 and 15,000,000 bales, I hesitate to comment thereon, though to point out the fallacy of the extremist one has but to reflect that the cotton producing section of the state of Texas alone raises a barrier to their conventions.

Conditions in Texas.

"That state is the keystone to the country's production, and the actual live experience drawn from the past four years shows convincingly that the Lone Star State is doomed to a maximum crop of 3,000,000 bales so long as present cultural methods are pursued and the spread and destruction of the boll weevil remains unchecked. Hence, giving the rest of the country, outside of Texas, the largest crop it has ever made in its history, which is approximately 8,000,000 bales, and which also I do not believe any man familiar with the conditions of this year will concede as a possibility, and allowing for the increased acreage, you will have a total production not exceeding 11,250,000 bales. How much below these figures the final yield will prove to be will depend upon the early visitation of frost and the condition of the weather. I can only reiterate that every bale of this crop and several successive crops, whether there be 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 bales, or less, will be required to supply the spindles of the world, and the farmer, instead of the speculator, has but to dictate the price at which he will part with his product. The manufacturer will unquestionably pay a minimum of 10 cents for the first half of the crop if the producer has the courage to hold for that price. For the last half the price will be governed by the final yield, which I am convinced will fall materially short of my maximum of 11,250,000 bales. If I am right in this, the producer's position will prove invulnerable and the profits heretofore enjoyed by the speculator and middleman will fall to his portion."

Reports Not Helpful.

"Under existing conditions, in my opinion, the monthly cotton crop condition reports as issued by the bureau of statistics have not in the past, nor will they in the future, serve any good purpose to the producer or the consumer of raw material, but, on the contrary, have and will continue to excite undue speculation and aggravate wide fluctuations on the various cotton exchanges, with the attending demoralization, which has been so vigorously protested against throughout the entire industrial cotton world. These reports are inevitably misleading, as the cotton plant itself is so delicate and sensitive to our variable climatic conditions that a few days oftentimes changes the character of the whole plant with regard to its possible productiveness, and hence between these monthly reports extremes frequently prevail and exaggeration one way or the other follows. Furthermore, the method pursued by the government in compiling and issuing these reports under the cover of secrecy is, from my point of view, altogether wrong, inasmuch as it arouses suspicion as to the authenticity of the figures promulgated and causes the tongue of scandal to besmirch the integrity of the representatives of the bureau of statistics, from the chief, who compiles the final figures, to the humblest clerk in his division, and even the honorable secretary himself is not spared.

He Wants Publicity.

"I believe that publicity of these reports would serve both the department and the public to better purpose in every particular. It is right and proper that the department should make every effort to secure the best available information with regard to the crops of the country regularly, but when such information is being received at the department headquarters, and while the reports are in course of preparation, information should be open to the inspection of the business community interested and the press at any and all times. Objection probably would be raised that the work of preparing these reports might be interfered with by the presence inopportunely of seekers after information. As to this, I am quite sure the department could extricate itself without difficulty.

Mexican Temperance League.

Mexico City, October 9.—The Anti-Alcoholic League of this city will send an album to the St. Louis exposition showing the work accomplished by the authorities, the newspapers and scientific and temperance societies in the cause of temperance, a matter which has attracted the American government which has cordially aided the movement. Many of the states through the republic have orders regulating the retail liquor traffic.

RUSSIANS FORCING WAR AGAINST JAPANESE



GENERAL KUROPATKIN,
Russian Commander in Chief, Who Has Just Issued General Order for Advance.

RUSSIANS BREAK JAPANESE LINE

Island Men Outflanked in Skirmish Fight.

Russians Push Forward Against Jap Center, Which Falls Back, While Columns Are Thrown East and West of Mukden.

St. Petersburg, October 10.—2:55 a. m.—General Kuropatkin's order of the day announcing his determination to take the offensive is supplemented tonight by the news that an offensive movement has already been begun and that the Japanese line has broken at Bentsiaputze.

The Japanese occupied a front of about 52 miles, stretching from Bentsiaputze on the east through Yentai and across the railway to the banks of the Hun river on the west. The Russian force had been moving south in close touch with the Japanese advance since October 4. The Japanese outposts were driven back in a series of skirmishes, and on October 6 the Russians reoccupied the station of Shakhe, 15 miles south of Mukden, the railway battalion restoring the bridge across the Shakhe river the next day in order to facilitate the advance.

Russians Flanked Japs.

Meanwhile General Mistchenko's Cossacks moved southwest as far as the Yentai mines, defeating the Japanese in a series of warm skirmishes. The most important action, however, occurred on the Japanese right at Bentsiaputze. Here the Japanese held a strong and important position, but it seems they made the inexplicable omission to fortify a commanding hill which was the key to the whole situation. A portion of General Kuropatkin's force made a strong attack on Bentsiaputze and, taking a leaf out of the Japanese book, occupied the hill from the east and flanked the Japanese out of the town, causing a serious loss in a rear guard fight. The Russian casualties are reported to have been inconsiderable.

While these operations are progressing south of Mukden, it is reported that two Japanese divisions, under General Fugi, are marching west up the Lioa river and are now 22 miles south of Sinmintin.

General Kuroki is expected to make a similar movement eastward. This statement, if accurate, leaves the two armies in the anomalous position of threatening each others' lines of communication, the Japanese by a wide turning movement, while the Russians, pushing south, have already inflicted a blow on the Japanese right and are crowding back their center along the railway.

While it is understood that Mukden is not heavily fortified, General Kuropatkin has a powerful force behind him, strongly posted at Tie pass; and if, as he asserts, the Russians are now powerful enough to assume the offensive, it is possible his advance movement will force the Japanese flanking column to withdraw in order to protect their own base.

On the other hand there seems to be a probability of one or both the Japanese columns threatening the railway behind the Russians and forcing a suspension of their aggressive movements.

BLUE LAWS NOT ENFORCED.

Police Not Very Rigid at Lexington Yesterday.

Lexington, October 9.—Ordinary laws were enforced today, but the police made no attempt to enforce the Blue laws. Milk and ice wagon drivers and bakers were allowed to run as usual.

The restraining orders obtained by the newspapers and livery stables are still in force and will be heard on a motion for a permanent injunction tomorrow. Drug stores were allowed to sell medicines, and hotels and restaurants were open; but saloons and all shops, confectionary stores and such like were closed.

Hundreds took advantage of the interurban cars and went to Paris and Georgetown, which are open. Two baseball games outside the city limits were also enjoyed.

JAPS FALL BACK ACROSS TAITSE

Seem To Wish Battle at Liao Yang.

Mikado's Troops Make Effort to Draw Russian Forces Into Nest of Hills East of Yentai for Decisive Action.

Mukden, October 8.—Via Tientsin, October 9.—A crossing of the Taitse river east of Bensihu by Russian cavalry shows that the Japanese are retiring on their position at Liao-Yang and in the nest of hills east of Yentai, as though they were still desiring a decisive action near Liao-Yang.

The Japanese, after approaching the Hun river, appear merely to hold General Kuroki's late battle ground, where cannon firing upon the Russian cavalry occurred during the morning and afternoon of October 7. It was quiet there yesterday. The Japanese right is understood to be guarded by a Japanese force beyond where outposts of Cossacks are stationed, but no action between the Cossacks and Japanese have been reported within a week.

In order to retake lost ground the Russians have now a task similar to that of the Japanese, that is, to make a road over a hitherto unmapped region, but the season being dry is highly favorable to the task of road-making.

The inactivity of the Japanese is not unusual. It recalls their retirement from the vicinity of Kai-Chou before the battle of Vafangow. It also recalls General Kuroki's strategy throughout the firing line in Motien pass.

The Japanese north front has been located on a line extending from Bensihu to the Yentai coal mines and bending north in the center toward Hua pass.

SPECIAL JAP ENVOY HAS ARRIVED IN PERU.

Lima, Peru, October 9.—Sunjimiyao, a special envoy of Japan, has arrived here.

M'CORMICK ARRANGES FOR JAPANESE IN RUSSIA.

Berlin, October 9.—The American ambassador to Russia, Mr. McCormick, spent today in Berlin. He conferred with Japanese Minister Inouye regarding the arrangements for the transportation of the Japanese in Russia to Japan. The first party of these passed through Berlin October 4 and several hundred others, being the total of all those wishing to return home, are expected to pass through this week. The arrangements for the repatriation have worked most satisfactorily.

The Russian government is providing special trains for the purpose and is bearing part of the expense.

KEEPING CLOSE WATCH FOR PROVISION SHIPS.

Chee Foo, Oct. 9.—The increased activity of the Japanese fleet, blockading Port Arthur, in the stopping of merchantmen is due to a lookout which is kept for three British ships, which it is suspected, intend to attempt to enter Port Arthur with tinned meats and vegetables.

The British steamer Victoria was stopped near Wei Hai Wei this evening, and the foregoing explanation was made to her gy the Japanese boarding officer.

CENTRAL MEETING DEFERRED.

Said Gathering Will Take Place in Two Weeks.

Savannah, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—The annual meetings of the Central of Georgia Railway Company and the Ocean Steamship Company, which were called for tomorrow, have been postponed owing to the absence of President J. F. Hanson, who is in New York. It is said that the meetings will take place two weeks from tomorrow.

RUSSIAN ARMY AT LAST READY FOR ADVANCE

Kuropatkin Declares Himself Now Prepared To Move Against Japanese Troops.

GENERAL ORDER TO ARMY BRISTLES WITH DEFIANCE

Commander in Chief Tells Russian Forces Day of Retreats from Heavily Defended Positions Has Ended and Japs Will Taste Defeat.

St. Petersburg, October 9.—Following is the text of an order of the day issued by General Kuropatkin and dated Mukden, October 2:

"More than seven months ago the enemy treacherously fell upon us at Port Arthur before war had been declared. Since then, by land and sea, Russian troops have performed many heroic deeds of which the fatherland may justly be proud. The enemy, however, is not only not overthrown, but in his arrogance continues to dream of complete victory.

"The troops of the Manchurian army, in unvarying good spirits, hitherto have not been numerically strong enough to defeat the Japanese army. Much time is necessary for overcoming all the difficulties of strengthening the active army so as to enable it to accomplish with complete success the arduous but honorable task imposed upon it. It is for this reason that, in spite of the repeated repulse of Japanese attacks upon our positions at Tatchekio, Lianansan, and Liao-Yang, I did not consider that the time had arrived to take advantage of these successes and to begin a forward movement, and I therefore gave the order to retreat.

Made Japanese Pay Dear.

"You left the positions you had so heroically defended, covered with piles of the enemy's dead and without allowing yourselves to be disturbed by the foe and in full preparedness for a fresh fight. After a five days' battle, at Liao-Yang, you retired on new positions which had been prepared previously. After successfully defending all advanced and main positions you withdrew to Mukden under most difficult conditions.

"Attacked by General Kuroki's army, you marched through almost impassible mud, fighting throughout the day and extricating guns and carts with your hands at night and returned to Mukden without abandoning a single gun, prisoner, or wounded man, and with the baggage train entirely intact.

"I ordered the retreat with a sorrowful heart, but with unshaken confidence that it was necessary in order to gain complete and decisive victory over the enemy when the time came.

"The emperor has assigned for the conflict with Japan sufficient forces to assure us victory. All difficulties in transporting these forces over a distance of 10,000 versts are becoming overcome in a spirit of self-sacrifice and with indomitable energy and skill by Russian men of every branch and rank of the service and every social position to whom has been entrusted this work, which for difficulty is unprecedented in the history of warfare.

Has Enormous Reinforcements.

"In the course of seven months hundreds of thousands of men and tens of thousands of horses and carts and millions of pounds of stores have been coming in uninterruptedly by rail from European Russia and Siberia to Manchuria.

"If regiments which already have been sent out prove insufficient, fresh troops will arrive, for the inflexible wish of the emperor that we should vanquish the foe will be inflexibly fulfilled. Heretofore the enemy, in operating, has relied on his great forces, and, disposing his armies so as to surround us, has chosen as he deemed fit his time for attack; but now the moment to go to meet the enemy, for which the whole army has been longing, has come, and the time has arrived for us to compel the Japanese to do our will, for the forces of the Manchurian army are strong enough to begin a forward movement. Nevertheless, you must be unceasingly mindful of the victory to be gained over our strong and gallant foe. In addition to numerical strength in all commands, from the lowest to the highest, the firm determination must be to prevail, to gain victory.

Must Sacrifice Everything.

Whatever be the sacrifice necessary to this end, bear in mind the importance of victory to Russia; and above all remember how necessary victory is, the more speedily to relieve our brothers at Port Arthur who for seven months have heroically maintained the defence of the fortress trusted to their care.

"Our army, strong in its union with the emperor and all Russia performed great deeds of heroism for the fatherland in all our wars and gained for itself well-merited renown amongst all nations. Think at every hour of the defence of Russia's dignity and rights in the Far East, which have been entrusted to you by the emperor's wish. Think at every hour that to you the defence of the honor and fame of the whole Russian army has been confided.

"The illustrious head of the Russian land, together with the whole of Russia, prays for you, blesses you for your heroic deeds. Strengthened by this prayger and the small consciousness of the importance of the task that has fallen to us, we must go forward fearlessly with a firm determination to do our duty to the end, without sparing our lives.

"The will of God be with us all."



HON. THOMAS E. WATSON OF GEORGIA.
Nominee of the People's Party for the Presidency.

AMERICAN WOMAN CLIMBS 21,000 FEET.

LIMA, PERU, October 9.—Miss Annie S. Peck, the American mountain climber, has ascended Huascan mountain to a height of 21,000 feet. She was prevented from reaching the summit because of immense crevices and snow. Huascan is 22,050 feet high.

ATTENDANCE AT FAIR REACHES 13,376,456.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—The official statement issued by the world's fair shows that the attendance on Chicago day, which was observed yesterday, was 163,317, and an attendance for the week ending Saturday, October 8, of 860,945. The total attendance since the opening of the exposition to date was 13,376,456.

TOOK THEIR WEDDING VOWS ON TOP OF A FERRIS WHEEL

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—(Special.)—The Louisiana purchase exposition has furnished what is probably the most unique wedding which has ever occurred. On the top of a car of the great Ferris wheel which in itself is one of the sights of the greatest exposition ever held, though its appearance has been familiar since the Columbian exposition at Chicago; at the highest elevation, the marriage of Miss Estelle Clayton, of Wayne county, Missouri, and Martin Good, of New York city, was solemnized on last Tuesday afternoon.

The wedding on the wheel was practically the result of a dare, the only person who had ever ridden around the great arch on top of a car previously being Mrs. Maud Nicholson, of Ladoga, Ind., the report of whose experience has been the subject of current comment since she made the trip in the latter part of July.

Mr. Good was one of the assistant engineers in the erection of "the wheel" on the exposition grounds, and his acquaintance with Miss Clayton, who was employed as stenographer, was an instance of the old adage of love at first sight.

After their engagement the bantering commenced and rather than take a dare they decided to go Mrs. Nicholson one better and be married on top of a car at its highest point. So arrangements were made to have the photograph which heads this article taken as proof of the event, and R. R. Whiting, who is on the grounds taking views for the Whiting Stereoscopic View Company of Cincinnati, consented to do this perilous work, taking a position on the car ahead.

Close inspection will showe the federal hall on the right center in the distance, with Jerusalem nearer on the right and the Transportation building on the left.

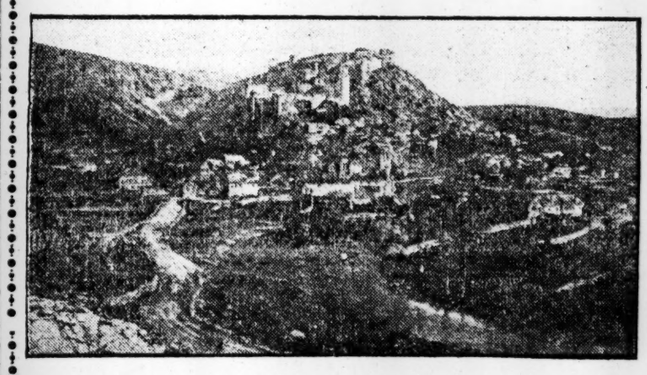
The photo is pronounced by all who have seen it as one of the most remarkable ever taken.

Rev. John Peters, of Salina, Kans., officiated and Mr. and Mrs. Good were accompanied by Mr. E. B. Burner, of Marlinton, W. V., as best man and Miss Ethel Surface, of West Liberty, Ohio, as bridesmaid. The others of the party going as witnesses and for the novelty of the experience were Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bennett, Mr. Bennett is superintendent of "the wheel." Mr. H. C. Delmore, of New York, a friend of the groom, and Mr. Ben D. West, the world's fair correspondent for The Houston Daily Post, and The Des Moines Daily News. Mr. West quotes every member of the party as remarking how little nervousness any one exhibited.

Without a doubt this was due in each case to the presence of the others, though more than one of the party confessed to a shudder of apprehension as to what a misstep meant and all felt relieved when they finally stood in safety on the platform, while the thousands who had watched the ceremony from far below cheered the happy couple to the echo. The party remained on top of the car while it made two complete circuits, the first trip being so that the photographer could arrange his camera to get just the view he wanted.

As the car started on its first trip the band in the plaza in front of the wheel struck up the Mendelssohn wedding march, and the same sweet strains followed the couple as they sped away in a white automobile from the scene of their wedding, a ceremony the most unique of its kind that has ever occurred.

ANOINTING OIL POURED ON KING PETER OF SERVIA



The Ancient Monastery of Zicha, Where King Peter Was Anointed.

ZICHA, Servia, October 9.—The anointing of King Peter was performed here with great ceremony this morning.

At 9 o'clock, amid the pealing of bells, the king, in full coronation robes, proceeded to the church, where the Metropolitan Innocent, attended by an array of bishops and clergy, celebrated high mass. The king being then formally invited to annointment by the bishops, laid aside his crown, regalia and sword, and proceeded to the Ikonostas, where he took up his position on a gold embroidered carpet, and where the Metropolitan, taking an ampulla containing the holy chrysm, in one hand and the annointing rod in the other, touched his majesty with the rod on the forehead, nostrils, mouth, ears, chest and palms of the hands, making each time the sign of the cross, and saying, "The seal of the grace of the Holy Ghost." The king was then conducted to the altar, and partook of the communion, afterward returning to the throne, where he resumed his royal emblems. The Metropolitan then invoked God's blessing and the ceremony terminated with the singing of an anthem, the king taking the cross to kiss as he left the church.

Lady Curzon Improved.

Walmer Castle, October 9.—A bulletin issued this afternoon says:

"Lady Curzon passed a comfortable day, this morning's improvement in her condition being maintained."

OLD PARTIES ARE WHACKED BY TOM WATSON

In Letter of Acceptance Populist Nominee Attacks Democrats and Republicans.

JEERS AT JUDGE PARKER AND ST. LOUIS PLATFORM

According to Mr. Watson, the Country Can Only Be Saved Through the Triumph of the People's Party—Text of the Letter.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 9.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson made public tonight his letter accepting the nomination of the Peoples Party for the Presidency. The letter is very lengthy, and much of it is devoted to a bitter arraignment of the Democratic and Republican parties.

Mr. Watson says:

To Hon. Samuel W. Williams, Chairman Committee on Notification: When two great political parties have, in turn, governed a country, and have between them brought about unsatisfactory conditions, it is but a natural fact that a third party should arise. Citizens who have looked in vain to "the two great parties" for remedial legislation lose confiffidence in both after a while, and adopt one of two courses—they either submit to the evils of bad government, or protest by organizing a third party.

To the student of history, there is nothing more saddening than the tendency of the people to submit. As a rule, political education never reaches the masses. Statecraft, like priestcraft, jealously guards its secrets. There is always the inner sanctuary which the people are taught to believe would be profaned by the touch of their unholy feet.

Again, in organized government, there is a mysterious reverence for authority. "Whatever is, is right" to the unthinking multitude; and the votaries of power never cease to deepen that impression. Thus, partly from ignorance and partly from reverence for established authority, the people, in every age, have shown more inclination to submit to bad government than to resist it. The crimes which have been committed under forms of law by ruling classes against subject masses almost stagger belief. They have been so deliberately cruel, so relentlessly selfish, so shamefully unjust, that the blood of the student boils within him as he reads the record. What was the purpose of the law-maker in forming such heartless legislation? The motive was to render permanent the rule of the few, the privileges of the few, the power and wealth of the few. Always and everywhere the result of this sort of legislation has been the same—It defeated itself; and the aristocracy fell with the state which it misgoverned. Those who rule by corruption, being corrupt themselves, sap the very foundation of social and political order; and when there is nothing in the masses of the people but tame submission to tyranny there is no robust strength left to meet the enemy, within or without.

Egypt is Held Down.

A handful of Englishmen are able to hold Egypt down, and plunder its people in the interest of the Rothschilds, and other holders of bonds signed by a decadent and helpless khedive.

Why? Because the life had been taken out of these poor creatures by centuries of misrule. The common man, in Egypt, has been dust under the feet of masters so long that he has come to believe that he is dirt, and nothing more. See how the 200,000,000 Hindoos are held down by 100,000 British. See how they submit to be so closely shorn by English plunderers that at the least breath of famine they perish by millions. How was that horrible situation made possible?

Centuries of misrule did it. Soulless aristocracy, thinking of its own interests only, killed the spirit of the people by atrocious laws. When the evil hour came and India needed robust manhood to defend the empire, no robust manhood was there. The rulers were effeminate, weakened by their own wealth, their own self-indulgence, their own monopoly of power, privilege and opportunity. The subject classes, on the other hand, had submitted so long, had been slaves so long, that the instinct of patriotism was lacking; and to the new yoke of the British the patient ox submitted. To be an ox and wear a yoke had become second nature to the wretched, lower-class Hindoo.

"But, those things happened so long ago; they happened to people of another race; in modern times and among the white races such misgovernment would be impossible." 'Self-complacent ignorance of the present day takes that kind of comfort to itself and blandly congratulates itself upon the fact that legislature systems of robbery are things of the past.

Editorial writers, whose papers are owned and salaries paid by the pets of class legislation, lose no opportunity of patting the self-complacent sage on the back, and of strengthening his belief that all is well with the republic. Class legislation did, once upon a time, lead great nations to ruin—but, that was long ago. Class legislation is the same old tree, but the fruit is not the same. Thus saith the subsidized editor; and, the self-complacent sage who knows that all is well with our republic, purrs with satisfaction, and thinks highly of the editor.

Yet, if one really wishes to know the truth, and will but look around him, he will observe symptoms which have always characterized the diseased nation when afflicted with class legislation.

Did the people of Russia demand war with Japan. Were they consulted? Did they have any grievance against the

Continued on Third Page.

CAN'T INTERPRET NEGRO CORRECTLY

Bishop Nelson Makes Strong Statement in Boston.

Prelate Declares Negro Race is Morally in Rudimentary Stage and That It Decreases Through Lack of Sanitation and Hygiene.

Boston, Mass., October 9.—(Special.)—Bishop C. Kinloch Nelson, of Georgia, who is one of the prominent figures at the Episcopal triennial convention, says in a signed article on the negro question published here today:

"It is simply out of the question for any man to be rightly informed of the condition and progress of the southern negro without long residence. His manners and his speech cannot be interpreted by the casual traveler; his hopes, his ambitions, his inner feelings are often perfectly disguised and it is an open secret that the negro lives two different lives, one among the whites and another the members of his own race.

"Religion, to the great majority of the race, does not carry a recognition of the presence of God as the controlling influence of life, nor a definite creed and an ethical code, but something different from these.

Morally, the race is in a most rudimentary stage, its virtues are frequently induced tendencies or negatives states.

"Statistics show that the race is absolutely on the decrease, owing chiefly to indifference to sanitation, hygiene and the principles of life and health."

CORRAL VISITS WORLD'S FAIR

Vice President of Mexico Passes Through San Antonio.

San Antonio, October 9.—Ramon Corral, vice president of the Republic of Mexico, accompanied by Senora Corral, Governor General Torres, of Sonora; Robert Nunez, assistant treasurer, and their attendants, passed through the city late today on the International and Great Northern on their way to St. Louis.

Inquiry developed that the health of Senora Corral, which had caused some delay, was improved, but that she was still indisposed.

Taggart to Visit Indiana.

New York, Oct. 9.—Chairman Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, said tonight that he would go to Indiana sometime before election day, the day to be definitely determined by the campaign work in New York. It is understood that he will go about the eighteenth or twentieth of this month.

ON THE SAFETY OF OVER EATING.

The Rule of Choosing the Lesser of Two Evils Applies to the Way You Eat.

I want to know how a man is to know when he has had enough?

The Pilgrim Fathers, I believe, had a quaint saying to the effect that you should always rise from the table feeling as if you could eat some more.

But the question is, how much more? Just when to stop?

That's the point.

The rule is wrong, because it's no rule at all.

It is inexact and unscientific.

It is likely to lead to the dangerous habit of eating too little.

And eating too little or digesting too little, which amounts to the same thing—is the cause of nine-tenths of the diseases from which humanity suffers today.

What is disease?

It is simply uneven balance between waste and repair.

Some organ lacks strength to carry on the special work for which it was created.

Where shall it finds the strength it lacks?

In drugs?

Ten thousand times, NO!

Better die than become a hopeless drug fiend.

No; in food.

"But," you say, "I eat a plenty of good food every day!"

True, dear friend; but you don't digest it.

And food, undigested, is mere poison.

So, to make food do you good, you must take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The great thing about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is, that their action does not depend upon stimulative druggery.

They cannot create a habit.

They contain no ingredients to "pick you up." "tone up your nervous system" or furnish whip energy, by calling out your vital reserve force.

They CREATE new strength, force and energy OUT OF YOUR FOOD.

If taken starving, they will do you no good at all.

So, eat to live, and live to eat, with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

The curse of our present civilization is exhaustion.

And exhaustion, whether brain, nerves, physical strength, or vital force, is caused by starvation.

Of two evils, it is better to overeat (and prevent indigestion with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets), than to rise from the table, not having eaten enough to repair for the exhaustion of your vital forces.

For exhaustion or starvation leads to the most varied forms of sickness or disease, brought on by inability of the weakened vitality to counteract the disease—poisons, and microbes.

Whereas the well fed and well nourished person, without ever feeling the worse for it, can expose himself to dangers, the mere thought of which would drive the weak, starving dyspeptic into a panic fit.

Good food, well digested, is the great secret of a healthful existence here on earth.

So eat heartily, every day, of the best food you can get, and regulate the working of your digestive machinery with Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

As a result, you will be astonished to find how much stronger and livelier you feel, how much more and better you work you can do, how much more pleasure you will get out of life, and how your old enemy, that chronic trouble which has fastened upon your weak spot, wherever it is, will up and away, and ever after leave you in peace, health and comfort

There's more truth than poetry in all this.

Try it once.

PLANTER KILLS YOUNG NEGRO

Joe Kyle Shoots Jim Mack Dead Near Columbus.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Joe Kyle, a prominent young planter of this county, shot and killed Jim Mack, a young negro on the Kyle place, 7 miles south of the city, on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee, at an early hour last night. News of the killing was not received in Columbus until this morning.

It seems that Mack has been working on the Kyle place and that early last night he got into some kind of controversy with Mr. Kyle. It is said that he applied an unmentionable epithet to Mr. Kyle, whereupon the latter shot him with a pistol, the bullet entering the temple and killing the negro almost instantly.

Kyle has not been arrested. It is said that he will come to the city tomorrow and surrender to the sheriff. He is a member of one of the most prominent families of the community.

Petition Against Hattaway.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Creditors who claims $625, who are represented by Attorneys Dodd, Newman & Dodd, of Atlanta, have filed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against J. C. Hattaway, a merchant of Bluffton, in Clay county. His stock of merchandise is said to be worth $4,000. It is alleged that the only creditor he will pay is Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company.

HOW ALL MIGHT BE REELECTED

Unique Plan for Police Commissioners To Hold Over.

A unique proposition has been sprung in the police department in regard to the city ordinance prohibiting police commissioners from succeeding themselves.

Under the ordinance adopted a short while ago no member of the police board can succeed himself and under this law Captain English, Captain Brotherton an Mr. Day, whose terms expire next March, cannot succeed themselves in office.

The unique proposition is as follows:

When the city council elects a commissioner to fill the place of Captain English, Captain Brotherton can be put in nomination and elected to succeed Captain English; in the same way Captain English can succeed Mr. Day and Mr. Day can succeed Captain Brotherton.

When members of the board are elected it has always been the custom to designate whose place is to be filled and the offices are filled one at a time. It is done in this way:

The mayor pro tem. says: "Nominations are now in order to fill the place made vacant on the police board by the expiration of Captain Brotherton's term."

Those who are talking about the plan, as stated, for the purpose of retaining the old members of the board in office, are speaking of getting an opinion from the city attorney as to whether or not the plan will be a violation of the new law.

WATSON ASKS TIBBLES' HELP

Advises Associate That He Can't Fulfill Speaking Dates.

Lincoln, Nebr., October 9.—Thomas Tibbles, populist nominee for vice president, announced this evening that he had received advices from Presidential Candidate Thomas E. Watson that on account of illness Mr. Watson will be unable to finish his speaking dates in the northwestern states and requesting Mr. Tibbles to take his place.

Mr. Tibbles left tonight for the northwest on a trip which will extend as far as the Pacific coast.

NEWS OF CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN

Party Planned to Sail Across the North Pole.

REPORTED SAFE BY WHALER.

Head of Expedition Had Experience on Ship Which Sailed for Antipodes.

Dundee, Scotland, October 9.—A whaler returned from Davis strait brings news of the safety of Captain Amundsen's arctic expedition, which left Christiania June 17, 1903.

Captain Amundsen's expedition has been described as having for its purpose a task of the highest importance in the domain of terrestrial magnetism. The plan was to go first to King William Land, on the east coast of Greenland, and thence proceed for Behring strait. If the plan should be carried out it would take the expedition almost directly across the north pole. The vessel on which the expedition sailed was the Gjoa, 46 tons, yacht-rigged, and having an auxiliary petroleum engine, and she was equipped for a four years' stay in the arctic regions.

Captain Amundsen was experienced in polar explorations, having accompanied Gerlach's antarctic expedition in 1897-99 as first officer of the Belgica. After his return Amundsen consulted with Professor Neumayer, of Hamburg, a leading authority on terrestrial magnetism, who informed him that expert determination of the earth's magnetic north pole would be of great value to science.

Davis strait, whence the report of the safety of Captain Amundsen, connects Baffins bay with the Atlantic ocean and forms the western boundary of Greenland.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors REGISTERED 1904

Lines of Refinement

show in every fold of the Stein-Bloch smart clothes for formal wear. Smart frocks for daylight doings; easy dinner suits and rich evening clothes, lined with silk, finished with the artistic skill that gives the smart, snappy style to

Stein-Bloch

Smart Clothes

Ask the Stein-Bloch dealer in your town to show you the clothes labeled as above. Seeing is believing. Write for "*Smartness*," the book that shows the style that makes the man.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
Rochester, N. Y.

We are Exclusive Atlanta Agents for

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

M. R. Emmons Co.

39 and 41 Whitehall St.

LISTS ARE SENT PROBATE JUDGES

All Alabama Candidates Are Mentioned on Rolls.

Secretary of State Has Furnished Election Officials With Certified Copies of Nomination Papers of All Officers-elect of That State.

Monigomery, Ala., October 9.—(Special) The secretary of tate has sent out a list of all the certificates of nomination to office in the state of Alabama to be voted for at the November election, these having been named by "caucus, convention, mass meeting, primary election, or other assembly of any political party or faction in this state," or "by written petition." The lists are sent to the judges of probate and contain the following nominations:

President railroad commission, B. B. Comer, democrat; T. B. Foster, socialist.

Chief justice of the supreme court, James Beeson, socialist; Thomas N. McClellan, democrat.

Associate justices of the supreme court, N. D. Denson, J. R. Dowdell, Jonathan Haralson, R. T. Simpson, J. R. Tyson, all democrats.

Presidential Electors.

Presidential electors at large, R. P. Hobson and W. H. Samford, democrats; A. T. Goodwin and M. W. Howard, populists; W. T. Daniel, Adam Horn, prohibitionists; J. H. Montgomery, W. W. Wadsworth, republicans; J. C. Maxwell, John Phillip, socialists.

Presidential electors from districts, E. B. McCarty, S. C. Jenkins, E. L. Blue, W. B. Browne, J. W. Overton, W. C. Davis, J. R. Rosson, W. B. Bankhead, G. W. Darden, democrats in the districts in the order named. Populists, by districts in order given: G. B. Wilson, J. C. Fonville, W. C. Hicks, J. H. Wilson, E. W. Galloway, J. S. Hollis, J. A. Hurst, T. B. Parks, G. B. Crowe.. Prohibitionists in order named: W. L. Haskeld, R. O. Simpson, J. M. Commander, J. O. P. Treadaway, J. W. Shores, J. W. Ballenger, J. W.. Lawley, E. O. Comstock, Sr., D. H. McNell. Republicans in order named: J. W. Schell, J. M. Green, A. C. Walker, G. H. Craig, G. C. Barfield, C. Lunsford, T. B. McNaron, A. G. Negly, J. T. Blakemore. Socialists in order named: Robert Browning, C. L. Coleman, W. J. Vickery, J. A. Linquest, W. W. Sanford, S. H. McDuff, H. T. Jones, A. L. Cole, J. C. Kiser.

Congressmen.

Representatives in Congress—First district, G. W. Taylor, democrat; second, A. A. Wiley, democrat; third, H. G. Clayton, democrat, and C. J. Hammett, prohibition; fourth, S. J. Bowle, democrat, and John W. Kitchens, republican; fifth, J. T. Heflin, democrat; B. W. Walker, republican populist; J. R. Caldwell, prohibitionist; sixth, J. H. Bankhead, democrat; S. R. Crumpton, republican; seventh, J. L. Burnett, democrat; T. W. Powell, republican populist; eighth, William Richardson, democrat; James W. Roberts, republican; ninth, O. W. Underwood, democrat; John T. Blakemore, republican; F. X. Walfhorst, socialist.

For Chancellors—Northern division, W. H. Simpson; northeastern division, W. W. Whiteside; northwestern division, John J. Altman; southeastern division, W. L. Parks; southwestern division, Thomas H. Smith.

Circuit Officers.

For Circuit Judges—First circuit, J. T. Lackland; second, J. C. Richardson; third, A. A. Evans; fourth, B. M. Miller; fifth, S. L. Frewer; sixth S. H. Sprott; seventh, John Pelham; eighth, B. W. Speake; ninth, J. A. Billbro, W. W. Haralson and J. B. Tally, all democrats, and B. H. Nicholson, populist-republican; tenth, Charles A. Senn, A. A. Coleman, C. W. Ferguson, S. L. Weaver; eleventh, E. B. Alman; twelfth, H. A. Pearce; thirteenth, S. B. Brown; fourteenth, Sheriff Lacy; fifteenth, T. S. Sayre; sixteenth, Paul Speake; seventeenth, W. W. Haraldson. Supernumerary, A. H. Alston.

Circuit Solicitors—First circuit, O. L. Gray; second, C. R. Bricken; third, C. A. L. Samford; fourth, J. F. Thompson; fifth,, W. B. Bowling; sixth, W. B. Oliver; seventh, B. H. Burr; eighth, D. C. Almon; ninth, R. C. Hunt, J. A. Inzer, E. O. McCord, all democrats, and J. B. Slone, populist-republican; tenth, John McQueen; eleventh, W. H. Sawtelle; twelfth, R. H. Parks; thirteenth, J. N. Granade; fourteenth, R. L. Blanton; fifteenth, J. M. Holley; sixteenth, Earle Pettus; seventh, R. C. Hunt.

TWO ARE KILLED IN RACE RIOT

Lang Shot Aral and Negro Slew Him with Stick.

Columbia, S. C., October 9.—(Special.)—A riot occurred last night at Lucknow, a town in Lee county, and as a result Harvey Lang, a young white man, and Ezekiel Aral, a negro, are dead.

Lang, who was a clerk in his brother's store, went to Aral's house to collect a bill from his daughter. The woman denied the account and hot words were exchanged. Later the matter was related to Ezekiel, who, with other negroes, went to Lang's store and renewed the quarrel.

Seeing that he was facing the crowd alone, Lang pulled down a shotgun and shot Ezekiel, who died from his wounds.

In the mix up some one struck Lang with a stick, which resulted in his death. At the coroner's inquest the jury found that Aral came to his death from gunshot wounds at the hands of Harvey Lang, and that Lang was killed by Aral with a heavy stick. There is no evidence of further violence.

MARTIN SHOOTS MORRIS TWICE

Serious Difficulty Occurs Between Bainbridge Young Men.

Bainbridge, Ga., October 9.—(Special.) A difficulty occurred on the outskirts of town late this afternoon between E Martin and E. E. Morris, both young white men, in which Martin shot Morris twice in the neck and arm.

Martin, it is reported, was somewhat intoxicated and was boisterous. Morris, who was a friend, remonstrated with him and started toward him to pacify him. Martin misunderstood Morris' motives and resented his interference. He shot twice and ran. Morris had no gun. His wounds are not necessarily serious but the bill is still in Morris' neck. Martin, after remaining out a while, returned and surrendered to the sheriff.

MORTUARY.

Colonel Albert Santa Fe, Mexico City.

Mexico City, October 9.—Colonel Albert Santa Fe is dead here from heart disease, from which he suffered for several years. He was a distinguished Mason as well as a deputy and grand master of the great lodge "Santos de Goliado."

Dr. J. J. Winter, Norwood Ga.

Norwood, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Dr. J. J. Winter died this evening. He was one of Norwood's oldest citizens and is survived by six children and his wife. His interment will take place Monday at the town cemetery.

Mrs. M. E. Meadows, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. M. E. Meadows, aged 59 years, relict of the late B. F Meadows, died yesterday at her home in this city. The funeral and interment took place today at Yale, Ala.

Thomas R. Lamar, Forsyth, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Thomas R. Lamar, for many years clerk of Hancock county, and a cousin of Mayor L. H. Chappell, of Columbus, died yesterday at a sanitarium at Forsyth, Ga. The funeral occurs at Sparta, Ga.

John H. Alsup, Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., October 9.—John H. Alsup, a prominent politician, died suddenly in the yard of his residence today. He had been in failing health for several years.

Muscogee's Good Roads.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—A day or two ago two two-horse wagons rolled into Columbus with seventeen bales of cotton upon them. It is a common sight to see from four to six bales on country wagons. This cotton is hauled here from all parts of the county. The fact that the wagons are enabled to carry such heavy loads is due to the fine condition of the county roads. Several of the roads have been macadamized, and nearly all of them are in splendid condition. The county chaingang is even working the neighborhood or crop roads.

Columbus' Cotton Receipts.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Columbus ware houses have received since September 1, 24,696 bales of cotton, against 9,688 bales up to the same date last year. The present stock is 8,326 bales, although a part of this has been sold. Competition for the cotton on the part of exporters and the local factories is lively.

Early Training.

"Have you any books for children?" asked the new customer.

"Yes," said the clerk in the book shop. "Here are some made for children whose fathers are in the money market."

"Any different from the rest?"

"Yes, each S is made like a $."

All mantles are not WELSBACHS

This Shield

WELSBACH QUALITY

is on the box of the GENUINE WELSBACH MANTLE

Prices 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 ¢

ALL DEALERS

MEMBERS ARRIVE TO HOLD COURT

Those Not Yet in Savannah Are Expected This Morning.

Trial of Captain Hitch Will Take Place First, and Afterwards the Other Accused Men Will Be Given Hearing.

Savannah, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—Today members of the court martial that is to try Captain Robert M. Hitch, Lieutenant George A. Mell, Lieutenant A. A. Morrison, all of Savannah, and Lieutenant E. C. Cone and Lieutenant W. L. Griner, of Statesboro, upon charges of dereliction of duty in permitting the mob to take from their custody and lynch the negroes Cato and Reed for the burning of the Hodges home and the murder of the Hodges family, began to arrive, reinforcing Colonel George M. Napier, judge advocate of the court, who has been here for three days. Tonight quite a number of the members were at the Hotel De Soto, and those not yet arrived are expected on early trains tomorrow morning.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the court tomorrow morning. At 10 o'clock the members of the court will take their seats in a semi-circle on the platform of the Guards' hall, with the president, Colonel Clifford Anderson, of Atlanta, occupying the central position. Flanking him will be the following members: Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Griffin, Second infantry, Eastman; Major Walter A. Harris, Second infantry, Macon; Major J. Van Holt Nash, assistant inspector general of rifle practice, Atlanta; Captain H. A. Wilkinson, Fourth infantry, Dawson; Captain L. A. Robinson, First infantry, Brunswick; Captain William W. Gordon, Jr., First cavalry, Savannah; Captain James T. Mann, Fourth infantry, Albany; Captain F. J. Stewart, Fifth infantry, Rome; Major E. E. Pomeroy, Fifth infantry, Atlanta, and Captain John D. Twiggs, Jr., Third infantry, Augusta.

Captain Hitch, against whom stands the longest array of charges and specifications, will be the first officer tried. He was in command of the two companies from which the negroes were taken and has been the principal target of criticism. He will be represented by W. M. Toomer, of Waycross, and D. C. Barrow, of Savannah, the latter the commanding officer of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry, of this city, whom Captain Hitch succeeded some eighteen months ago.

Probably the entire day, with sessions in the morning and afternoon, will be taken up with Captain Hitch's trial. In fact, it is probable that it will extend over into the next day, when, as throughout the rest of the week, morning, afternoon and night sessions will be held by the court.

Upon the conclusion of Captain Hitch's trial, that of one of the other officers will be taken up. The order in which the four others will be tried has not yet been determined, but it is not improbable that it will be in accordance with their rank, the senior coming first. As soon as all the evidence bearing upon each case has been heard and the arguments presented, the court will make up its finding and submit it to the adjutant general.

Each of the other officers, save Lieutenant Morrison, will be represented by counsel also. Lieutenant Mell will be represented by Captain Barrow, while Lieutenant Cone and Lieutenant Griner will be represented by Captain H. E. Wilson, of Savannah, and a firm of Statesboro attorneys.

Interest in the trial is keen and the hall will doubtless be well filled during their progress. It is said considerable new testimony will be adduced and that some of it will be favorable to Captain Hitch, who still contends as strongly as ever that he was in the discharge of his duty at Statesboro and that he was in no respect derelict to it.

SAW BURGLAR LEAVE WINDOW

Morris Nissenbaum Loses $210, Left in Cash Register.

Another daring robbery took place last night when the store of Morris Nissenbaum, 233 East Fair street, was broken into and $210 taken from the cash register.

Mr. Nissenbaum sleeps in the store. Last night he left the building for a while and took a short walk. When he returned he opened the door and found a negro in the store. The intruder jumped out the back window before Mr. Nissenbaum was able to reach him.

The store was entered from a back window, which had been broken open. As soon as the negro had jumped out of the window, Mr. Nissenbaum went at once to the cash register, and found it open, all the money being gone. He stated that the amount was $210.

The police are working on the case.

How to Stay Young.

(From The Milwaukee Journal.)

How old are you? The adage says that women are as old as they look and men as old as they feel. That's wrong. A man and woman are as old as they take themselves to be.

Growing old is largely a habit of the mind. "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he." If he begins shortly after middle age to imagine himself growing old he will be old.

To keep one's self from decrepitude is somewhat a matter of will power. The fates are kind to the man who hangs on to life with both hands. He who lets go will go. Death is slow only to tackle the tenacious.

Ponce de Leon searched in the wrong place for the fountain of youth. It is in one's self. One must keep one's self young inside. So that while "the outer man perisheth the inner man is renewed day by day."

When the human mind ceases to exert itself, when there is no longer an active interest in the affairs of life, when the human stops reading and thinking and doing, the man, like a blasted tree, begins to die at the top.

You are as old as you think you are. Keep the harness on. The job is not done.

1854-1904

WALTHAM WATCHES

HAVE STOOD THE TEST OF TIME.

("The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, free upon request.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
WALTHAM, MASS.

"RIVERSIDE" grade especially recommended.

Blue Grass Brand--- the Cheese of Quality

Finest Fancy Full Cream---Prices Just Right.

Sold by 500 Leading Grocers.

At Wholesale by

J. J. & J. E. MADDOX, Atlanta, Ga.

WAITING FATHER DIES BEFORE MESSAGE CAME

Knoxville, Tenn., October 9.—W. V. Forrest, a mechanic, whose home is at Henderson, Tenn., died today in the telegraph office at Hodges, Tenn., the scene of the recent big wreck on the Southern railway, while awaiting response to a message sent home asking the condition of his invalid wife and dying child.

Forrest came here to get work and receiving word Saturday that his family were sick and destitute, started home penniless. At Hodges he begged the operator to send the message asking the condition of his loved ones.

The reply would have been good news to the anxious father, but when the operator called to tell him that his child was better, death had claimed him. The body was shipped to Henderson by the Southern railway.

LONDON MARKET SHARED IN RISE

Better Conditions Expected Despite Prospects for Long War in East.

London, October 9.—The improvement of the last week in September in the stock market was well maintained last week and confidence appears to prevail that the better conditions will continue.

It is realized that while the war in the far east may be prolonged no complications are probable. There are many signs of improving trade, the prospects of a large cotton crop in the United States putting an end to the depression in Lancashire, and almost all other markets showing a decided advance on the week and investments for speculative business gently broadening.

Gilt edge securities and most foreigners were in good demand. Japanese securities were rather weaker on rumors of further loan issues. There was great activity in Chileans, especially nitrates and land companies.

The movement in American securities mainly followed Wall street, Erie, Missouri Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul being successively in demand. Profit taking towards the end of the week caused an easing off in prices.

Healthy Inquiry Continues.

Manchester, October 9.—A healthy inquiry continues, although the actual turnover in cloth last week was of little more than average dimensions.

The Indian inquiry was fair, but buying was somewhat lessened, probably owing to the decline in cotton after the beginning of the week. Makers, however, are fully provided for their work for some time to come.

The demand for China was fair, lines of leading staples purchased adding daily to the already heavy order books of producers. There was a moderate trade for minor outlets. Yarns were in fair demand for the miscellaneous trade.

Many spinners held firm, having secured business for some time ahead.

Raise Funds in Novel Manner.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—The annual cotton ginning at Mount Zion Sunday school occurred Friday at Smith's Station, Ala. The cotton which was carried to the gin by neighboring planters was given to the Sunday school, to be used in purchasing literature.

NEGRO WANTED LIFE FOR LIFE

Tried To Kill Crew of Trolley Car That Mangled Relatives.

Savannah, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—The neck of Isaiah Barnes was broken and both the legs of his son, Edgar Barnes, were mashed off by the street car that collided with their wagon at a late hour last night and Emma Barnes, the wife and mother, was severely injured. The Constitution this morning gave a brief account of the accident.

After the accident a negro relative of the Barnes family secured a shotgun and tried to kill the crew of the street car. They were Motorman E. L. Floyd and Conductor H. T. Hohenstein. He was seized and overpowered, however, before he could fire his piece.

This morning Edgar D. Barnes died from the injuries he sustained. Tonight the father Isaah Barnes, is still alive but no hope of his recovery is felt, as his neck is broken. It is a matter of surprise that he has lived so long.

Neither the motorman nor conductor was at first arrested, but it was said that they will be in the event of the death of any of the victims.

The doctors at the hospital to which the injured were carried after they were brought into the city aboard the car that struck them were surprised by the tenacity with which the father and son clung to life. The father lay with a broken neck, while the son had both legs amputated and was otherwise injured.

The accident occurred at the Waters road crossing. The occupants of the wagon did not see the car, nor did the motorman see the wagon until too late to bring his car to a stop or even to slacken its speed.

Neither Conductor Hohenstein nor Motorman Floyd has been arrested, as it is said that the accident was unavoidable.

Golden Stays on Board.

Columbus, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—T. E. Golden, chairman of the board of water commissioners, who tendered to city council a few days ago his resignation as a member of the board, has reconsidered and will withdraw his resignation. He takes this step upon the request of council, which body passed a resolution asking him to reconsider, and also upon the request of many prominent citizens, who addressed him an open letter, urging him to stay on the board. Mr. Golden remains chairman of the board.

HOW WEAK MEN BECOME STRONG.

"BY MY METHOD NO MAN IS SO OLD THAT HIS VITAL POWER CANNOT BE RESTORED."—J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.



Recognized as the oldest established and most reliable specialist.

My appeal is to men; I make a specialty of their diseases and their shortcomings. I know man as the engineer knows his machine. I know him thoroughly, in health and in sickness. Knowing him so perfectly I know by what means to cure him most effectively and in the shortest possible time. I have made a special study of it for nearly half a century, and I ought to know. I will not only stop those drains and losses, that impotency and annoying weakness, but I will make you a perfect man once again, a man that can love and be loved. No matter what your age is, by my new method I can help you, and the young man whose secret vices and excesses have made him a weakling when he should be the envy and not the despised of men—I will make that young man stop his habit and cure him of all the bad results already produced. But, more than this, in all men I will cure their catarrh, their kidney or stomach trouble, their rheumatism, their urinary disorders and whatever else may be complicated with your disease of the nerves, the muscles and the parts. I do not use the method of the ordinary doctor, who does as he was told in college. I have a special method of my own, developed during nearly half a century of continuous practice among men—the very best school—and you can get the benefits of this special knowledge in no other way than by applying to me. Come to me if you have any disease of the nervous system, losses or drains, Impotency, Varicocele, Stricture, Hydrocele, Prematurity, Weak Back, Urethral Discharges or any similar affliction. I ask those who cannot call in person to write, stating in their own words what they are suffering from, and, free of charge, I will tell them what to do to be cured in the shortest possible time consistent with permanency. Others may not understand your case. I will not only understand it, but I will tell you the truth. Call or write J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D., 33 Inman Bldg., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Office hourse, 8:30 a. m. to 1 p. m.

WHACKS ARE GIVEN OLD PARTIES BY THOMAS E. WATSON

Continued From Page One

Japanese? No. The czar did not want the war, the people did not want it. Who then forced Russia into that bottomless pit of blood and suffering? The corrupt ruling class—the predatory capitalists who were seeking new fields of conquest. A score of gold-hunting nabobs provoked the strife; and now the Russian peasant must yield up his body, throw the weeds of widowhood around his wife, wring the cry of orphanage from the lips of his child, and feed the buzzards with his rotting flesh, in order that unscrupulous marauders may get their clutches upon more gold.

After picturing conditions in Germany, Italy and Great Britain, where wholesale poverty and degradation has come from class rule, Mr. Watson continues:

In Our Own Land.

How is it in our own land? God never made a grander home for his children than that which the Cavalier in Virginia, the Dutchman in New York, and the Puritan in Massachusetts sought as a refuge from the systems of the old world. In natural advantages this earth holds no region superior to ours. Once it belonged to the people. With his gun, the common man won it mile by mile from the Indian, the Frenchman, the Saxon, and the Spaniard. What the common man did not win with his gun, he bought with his money. From sea to sea, the land which is ours became ours because the common man was ready to pay for it with his tax money or his blood.

What has become of it? With bewildering rapidity, it has been taken from the common people and given to the corporations? It belonged to the government, to all the people. It was meant to supply homes to individual citizens, and there was enough of it to last for many generations. To the extent of about $200,000,000 acres, it has been given to railroad corporations; and now, when a common man wants a home in all that vast domain he must go to the railroad corporations to get it.

A blacker chapter than that which records how both the old political parties untied to despoil the common people of their land is not to be found in the annals of class legislation.

Once upon a time, we had a financial system of our own. Placed in the constitution as part of our fundamental law, it seemed to be firmly fixed. For a hundred years this money system was in operation among us. Therefore, it seemed to be "irrevocably fixed." Very wise men created this system of national finance. It was the one subject upon which Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton agreed. Those two were, perhaps, the greatest statesmen this country ever produced. So preeminent were they above all others that they divided the people into two distinct schools of political thought. But, upon the vital subject of finance, these master-minds reached the same conclusion; and that conclusion became a part of the constitution.

Whether the Wall street influences which produced the establishment of the gold standard emanated from wiser heads than those of Jefferson and Hamilton, may be doubted. Both of these great men served their country a long time and died poor. In fixing bimetalism as a system, and the silver dollar as the unit of value, they had no selfish motive. Two lofty-minded statesmen agreed upon that system as the right system. It remained in force, giving full satisfaction, until the money power in its march of conquest found it to be a barrier. The money power demands a standard which it can control; and one metal is easier to control than two. For the same reason, it opposes governmental issues of paper money, and will never rest content until the greenbacks are called in and destroyed.

The Gold Standard.

To establish the single gold standard, which set the constitution aside, the statute had to be violated. The word "coin" had to be construed to mean "gold only;" and the paper note, issued on silver, had to be redeemed in a manner different from that prescribed by law.

There are at least five reasons why the gold standard cannot be considered as fixed:

1. It is unconstitutional.
2. It violates statute law.
3. The supply of gold might increase beyond all the circulations of the money power. Thus, the standard of value would get beyond their control. In that event, the money power itself would change the standard.
4. The supply of gold might suddenly cease. In that event, contraction would at once set in, because the country's expansion in business and increase in population require a constantly increasing volume of currency. If the horrors of contraction should again come upon us by the selfish policy of the money power, the people would compel a change in the standard. Wall street gave us the panic of 1873; Wall street gave us the panic of 1893. Let Wall street give us another, and it may find that it has given us one too many. The American people have about reached the limit of endurance.

We have heard much of "constitutionalism" in this campaign. The sincerity of the crime is known by the fact that the gold standard which violates the statute law and the constitution is not only supported by Theodore Roosevelt, the imperialist, but by Alton B. Parker, the chosen apostle of constitutionalism.

5. The gold standard is not "irrevocably fixed," because it is unscientific and wrong. Nothing is more certain than that the people of this country will continue their struggle until they have a national currency which the money power cannot control, and which answers the purpose of perfecting exchanges, without becoming an armory from which the buccaneers of modern finance draw the irresistible weapon with which they attack values and raid the markets.

One of the worst features of our financial system is the farming out of the national banks of the power, privilege and profit of supplying the country with paper currency. Instead of using its own credit for the equal benefit of all the people, the government lends this credit to the national banker to be used for the benefit of the banker. Thus the national banker becomes a beneficiary of special privilege; and, basing his notes upon the credit of the government, charges his fellow citizens for the use of them. He, the privileged, fattens upon usury at the expense of the unprivileged. There are now about five thousand national banks which keep in circulation more than four hundred million dollars of their notes. At 8 per cent, this represents a yearly profit of more than $30,000,000 which they derive from the special privilege of using the public credit for their private benefit. Clothed with the sovereign power of creating what is practically a legal tender currency, they can contract it or expand it whenever they please; and, if they decide to give the country a taste of their despotic power, as in 1893, there is no power which can protect the victim. No class of citizens should be clothed by law with such terrible advantages over their fellows.

Jefferson and Jackson.

Jefferson and Jackson waged war against national ranks, contending that they were hostile to the spirit of our government. The republican party has always favored national ranks. In the national democratic platforms of the party of 1896 and 1900, national banks were denounced in language strong enough to have satisfied Thomas Jefferson. At this time, however, the counsels of the democratic party are presided over by Arthur Gorman, who has always supported the system, and by August Belmont, who is a national banker. To prove that both "the great political parties" are now "irrevocably fixed" in their support of the national banks, we have only to remember that they united hands and hearts to recharter them two years ago.

Another example of class legislation is found in a study of our transportation system.

We have given to the various corporations which control our telegraph, telephone, express and railroad business such enormous powers that the government itself is a dwarf among those giants. Their revenues are greater than those of the government. Their power to tax falls not only upon the public, but upon the government itself. * * * No other people among civilized nations are so cursed with corporation tyranny as ourselves; and we never seem to think that any remedy is possible. Half a dozen corporation kings can met in the office of J. P. Morgan, and can tax the life out of any town or city in the United States. By a spurt of the pen they can add hundreds of millions of dollars to the burdens of the people. They enable the trusts to slay its rivals by granting rebates, or special rates, which make competition impossible. They debauch public morals by their methods of gaining what they want from governors, legislatures, judges, editors, politicians and members of congress.

Napoleon once rose from a study of interest tables with the remark, "When I consider the deadly principle which lies hidden in these tables, I marvel that it has not devoured the human race." That deadly principle is precisely what has devoured so great a part of the human race. That deadly principle does devour a portion of the human race every year. * * * When these Standard Oil knaves robbed the people of $96,000,000 in one day, they felt entitled to the admiration of the business world. On the same day, perhaps, hungry women stole bread for hungry children, and went to prison for it. J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Charles Schwab and other conspicuous captains of industry increased their unwieldy fortunes by pocketing $500,000,000 which other less conspicuous persons confided to the steel trust. No one was punished, and at one of these libraries which Carnegie has been establishing all over the country, admission was denied to one of the best books of one of the best Russian authors because it gave a vivid description of the condition of the peasantry in Russia. Himself a monstrous product of governmental favoritism and "protection," no book which exposes and denounces class legislation can be satisfactory to this man who has in his coffers so many millions which should have been left in the pockets of those whose honest industry produced them.

The Standard Oil.

With a Standard Oil accumulation, a Carnegie accumulation, and other similar accumulations represented by such men as J. P. Morman, August Belmont and Arthur Gorman, what is to prevent "the deadly principle of compound interest" from operating with appalling results in this country? By the law of their nature, those monster fortunes will grow larger and larger. As the owners of this huge wealth have taken more than their share of the common stock of the nation's wealth so there must be increasing millions of men who get less than their share? What will be the end of it? No student believes it can go on as it is forever. All see danger signals ahead. That a rising tide of angry discontent is pouring over the country can not be disputed. The evidences of it are visible everywhere. If H. H. Rogers, J. P. Morgan, August Belmont, and men of that type think there is no act of spoliation to which the people will not submit, they are making for themselves a fool's paradise. If the Standard Oil crowd and the sugar trust crowd think that the American people are going to stand idly acquiescent while they gobble up all the wealth of the republic, they are playing with fire. It will not be permitted. Already more than half of the annual increase of wealth is absorbed by less than a dozen trusts. Already we have men so rich that they could buy up the entire property contained in one of our states. If "the deadly principle of compound interest" continues to work for the Standard Oil, that group of plunderers will soon own the whole of the United States. They and their confederate kings will have such a grip upon our entire system, commercial, financial, and political, that the government will amount to little more than a piece of necessary mechanism to the Standard's system. The federal administration will take orders from some future Rogers just as boards of directors of dozens of huge corporations now do. The very life of the republic demands the curbing of these gigantic combinations, and every aggressive step they take, from henceforth, will hasten the day when imperative public opinion will compel the constituted authorities to protect the public from ruthless spoliation of this kind.

A third party has no right to exist unless there are abuses in government which "the two great parties" refuse to reform. Unless both the two old parties are wrong, there is no room or excuse for a third. But if both the old parties are equally guilty of class-legislation and are equally subservient to the beneficiaries of special privelege, then it is not only the right of the patriot to form a party of protest, but a duty. Civil liberty is at once a heritage and a trust. We are recreant to the higher requirements of citizenship if we fail to realize our responsibility. The ballot is one of the weapons with which we must hold our ground. The contention of the people's party being that both the old parties are wrong, we wage war on both. Ours is the two-edged sword. In one campaign it may happen that we do greater damage to the republican than to the democrats—as in 1892, when Mr. Bryan and o ther western democrats were instructed by the Cleveland managers to vote for Weaver. In another campaign, it might chance that the greater damage is done the democrats. In the one case as in the other, we would not concern ourselves about the matter. Such a result is the accident of war, not the purpose of the campaign. It is our business to preach sound populism, which is sound Jeffersonian democracy, and to hit the republicans on the one hand and the democrats on the other. We must "hew to the line;" letting the chips fall where they may.

Watson's Atlanta Speech.

The statement has been made that in a speech in Atlanta I expressed a preference for Mr. Roosevelt over Mr. Parker. Neither in that speech nor in any other, have I done so. Being a candidate for the presidency myself, I would have made myself a side show to whichever of the other two canidates I expressed a perference for—whereas I am in full, militant, aggressive control of an independent show of my own.

Much abuse has been heaped upon me because more time was devoted by me to denunciation of Parker than of Roosevelt. The reason is obvious enough. Roosevelt is a straight-out republican, who declares boldly for republican principles, defiantly defending existing conditions. To attack him is a short, easy job. He is so conspicuous and stationary a target that no one who wishes to take a shot at him could possibly miss the mark. He is not in ambush; he is behind no "blind;" he stands out in the open, and says to his enemies: "Here I am—a republican who stands pat on all existing conditions. If you want to fight, come on!"

Now, I can understand a republican like that; and, while I would love to make my battle ax ring on his helmet until one of us went down in political defeat and death, yet I could respect him all the while as a foeman worthy of any man's steel. Mr. Roosevelt will get republican votes, and no other. He is not seeking the support of Bryan democrats upon false pretenses. He is not playing a confidence game on the negro question. He is not attempting to win Jeffersonians by a sham adherence to Jeffersonian principles. In short, there is no danger that Jefferson democrats will vote for Roosevelt upon the assumption that he is a Jefferson democrat. There is no danger that Roosevelt will get a single vote to which I, as a Jeffersonian in principle, am entitled.

With Mr. Parker it is different. He is not a Jeffersonian democrat, yet he seeks to secure the support of Jeffersonians. If he would speak out plainly and tell the people that he is in principle the same thing, practically, that Roosevelt is, the Bryan democrats would fall away from him by the million. I would then be enabled to organize such a party of revolt against the republican rule as would sweep the country. His attitude is thoroughly disingenious, profoundly lacking in true manhood and leadership. He was willing to stand upon the New York state platform which Bryan denounced as a dishonest platform. His position was so indefinite, so foxy, so entirely neutral, that Mr. Bryan declared, to cheering thousands, that Parker was "absolutely unfit for the democratic nomination," and that "nobody but an artful dodger" could stand upon that New York platform—which so much resembled its father, David B. Hill. I believe it was also in the same speeches that Mr. Bryan declared that a man should be willing to die for his convictions, which is also a very sound proposition.

Bryan and Parker.

Mr. Bryan, who is always careful in the statement of matured opinions, has assured the country that "the influences back of the Parker candidacy are so intimately associated with trusts and great corporations that the democratic party could not appeal to the masses." "With such a candidate," said Mr. Bryan, "they would begin with a foot race and end with a rout." Likewise, he stated a self-evident fact when he declared that "the plutocrat element for the first time being is in control of the democratic party."

It was equally clear to Mr. Bryan, as it was to many others, that "the nomination of Parker was secured by crooked and indefensible methods," and that the nomination of such a man who had, as Mr. Bryan declared, won the honor with "loaded dice, virtually nullified the anti-trust plank in the democratic platform."

These were fearfully important facts, and they produced the impression on the minds of millions that there was something stealthy, deceitful, cowardly and utterly dishonest in the Parker campaign for the nomination. Mr. Bryan stated facts, profoundly important facts, and they continued to be facts up to the time that Parker actually got the nomination which he had sought on a "cowardly and straddling platform," the honor for which he had played with "loaded dice."

Whether or not the healing virtues, the nomination, cured all the hypocrisy and fraud by which it had been obtained, is a question each citizen should put to his own intelligence before he votes.

These things which Mr. Bryan said were facts before the nomination, and were not obliterated from the catalogue of facts by the nomination. They are facts yet.

By a dictatorial tone, amounting to menace, Judge Parker was driven by The New York World into the sending of the telegram which told the democratic convention for the first time, and many hours after Parker had secured the nomination, that the gold standard was "irrevocably fixed." Neither then nor in any utterance afterwards did he say that the gold standard was right, until he had been shelled so vigorously by myself and others for having deserted the free silverites without saying they were wrong, and having gone over to the gold standard without saying it was right. Even Judge Parker finally realized that the ground was caving under his feet, and was literally driven to firmer footing. At last he has taken his place side by side with Roosevelt on the most deeply important issue before the people. * * *

The democratic masses who followed Bryan are sick at heart. They listen without conviction when Bryan speaks for Parker. They want fighters at the head of the army, and Parker is no fighter. Roosevelt stands in the open, and dares Parker, defiantly, almost mockingly; and Parker meekly stays out of the fight. In his formal letter of acceptance he says that he takes up the glove thrown at his feet, declaring that he will revoke that pension order, No. 78. But in the same breath, he hastens to admit that Roosevelt did precisely what he, Parker, thinks ought to be done. If elected, he, Parker, will at once have congress to do what Roosevelt has already done. Heavens! What a meek warrior is this! "Roosevelt did the right thing, but not in the right way, and if you will elect me president I will do the same thing in the proper way!" Did any nominee ever seek the presidency on that kind of a platform before?

When is he going to free those Philippines? He does not say. What is he going to do to the trusts? Will he deal drastically with the Standard Oil trust, which has coddled his political ambition for the past two years? What will he do to the sugar trust, which his campaign mansger, Gorman, represents in the United States senate? On the negro question—why has he been silent? Does he condemn Roosevelt for that Booker Washington lunch? Does he condemn the appointment of negroes to office? Why did he fail to make any reference whatever to that plank in the republican platform, which his running mate, Davis, says created a "race issue?" The solid south is being kicked and cuffed into the support of Parker upon the ground that he differs from Roosevelt on the negro question. Before the south is dragooned into voting for the New Yorker and against her own son, her's in blood and sympathy and deathless devotion—ought not the New Yorker to be compelled to speak out on this question?

Republican Policies.

If republican policies are to be overthrown, it must be done by men who boldly declare against them, and who go up against them with a determination to defeat them. The way to whip the enemy is to fight it. The democratic party has known what it was to be led by captains who put the battle cry into plain language so that all could understand where the difference was on vital issues. Such a leader was Jefferson. Such a leader was Andrew Jackson. Such a leader was Stephen A. Douglas. Such a leader was William J. Bryan. In this campaign it has no such leader. To their secret shame and disgust, the rank and file of the great democratic party sees that their captain will not fight. In spite of party loyalty and a wish to believe otherwise, they see that Parker remains what Bryan says he was last April, "an artful dodger," "absolutely unfit for the presidential nomination." That Mr. Bryan himself supports the ticket does not change facts nor create satisfaction.

"The people's party is helping the republicans," cry the democratic leaders. If these leaders had not abandoned their own platforms and given over to wall street, we could not have hurt anybody. As long as the democratic party pretended to be populist in principle, the populist party could not do business. Too many of our men were dupes of the fraud. The moment the democratic leaders dropped our platform, we seized upon it again, and we began to rehabilitate our own party. Sell out? Why, we have surrendered no convictions; we have not parted with a single plank in our platform. What have we sold? To whom did we sell? If we had shed our political garments as the democratic bosses did at St. Louis, and Wall street had dictated every line of our new creed, and had put at the head of our ticket a man who can not state wherein he differs in principle from Mr. Roosevelt, we would have hung our heads every time we passed a mirror, to keep from looking into the eyes of renegades to Jeffersonian democracy, servile tools of northern corporations. They went to St. Louis with principles; they came back without them; they were clay in the hands of the Pat McCarren's of Standard Oil, Belmont of the Louisville and Nashville, Gorman of the sugar trust. The very first speech of the campaign was made in Brooklyn by Senator Bailey, of Texas, under the auspices of the Standard Oil Company lobbyists, Pat McCarren. The chosen advisors of Mr. Parker are the men who led for the trusts and corporations when the taxpayers were looted during Cleveland's second administration. From Gorman, who reeks with the foulest trust legislation of the last twenty years, to Carlisle, who wrote the sugar schedule at the dictation of the sugar trust, and Belmont, of the secret midnight bond deal, down to Olney, who, in effect, advised the too willing Cleveland to lend the United States army to the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago, the notorious old band of boodlers are there. What may be expected of them if Parker is elected can be guessed by those who remember the carnival of class legislation which rendered forever infamous the second administration of Grover Cleveland.

The leopard has not changed his spots, nor the Ethiopian his skin; that Cleveland crowd is hungry; it has been "out" a long time. Woe unto the people when that predatory band get their clutches upon the government again!

"What secret pledges have been made to the Standard Oil? What is its motive for putting half a million dollars into Parker's campaign fund? Are they afraid of Roosevelt, and not afraid of Parker? What is the ground of their preference for Parker? The Standard Oil is not in politics for health or pleasure. It always has an ax to grind. What is the motive this time? The sugar trust put $240,000 in the New York campaign alone when Cleveland ran against Harrison; and all of us know the secret pledges which were publicly redeemed. Arthur Gorman and John G. Carlisle saw to it that the tariff measure was so framed that the trust got more out of the people, by tens of millions, than they had gotten under that "culminating atrocity of class legislation," the McKinley bill. Their senatorial representative, Arthur Gorman, has been placed in open control of the Parker campaign; he has been the secret dictator from the beginning—what will his clients, the sugar trust, get out of this election, if Parker is successful?

"Wall street wants more bonds; the machinery for getting them is there, just where Cleveland left it; the same men who worked Cleveland for bonds are steering Parker's campaign; what has been promised to Belmont and his confederated corporations? Is the "endless chain" to be put in motion again? Voters who do not consider these questions do themselves injustice.

The Platform of 1904.

"The manner in which the platform of 1904 was evolved, the manner in which Parker's nomination was brought about, ought to intensify the distrust which the bad record of the party justly creates. Every line of the platform seems to be in a tremble, lest it should displease the beneficiaries of class legislation. Every tone of its quaking voice seems to say to the corporations, "don't be afraid; I won't hurt you." With the anxious fear of Snug the Joiner, in "Midsummer Night's Dream," the apparent lion kindly dissipates the fear of his audience by assuring them in advance that its roar is only for stage purposes. If that platform had been meant to please the people, how easy it would have been to write it! But it was meant to delude the people and to please the corporations; hence its wonderful contortions in verbiage, its agonized efforts to use much language and say nothing. This much must be admitted, however, the candidate fits the platform as though a political tailor had measured him for it. Parker can probably use more words and say less than you are certain of than any man in America.

In stating what the people's party stands for, Mr. Watson denies that it seeks blindly to tear down; it places its chief reliance, he says, upon education; it assails the evils of class legislation, and for every aouse it offers a remedy. Making no war upon honest wealth or legitimate profits, it combats legislation which builds up one man at the expense of another. He declares for "the money of the constitution," not bending in superstitious reverence to silver and gold. "We believe than any currency which the government declares to be legal tender will be sound money so long as the government is sound." The people's party favors the public ownership of public utilities—railways, telegraphs, telephones; favors the graduated income tax; favors the eight-hour law and the abolition of child labor in the factories. He pictures the privations of labor and what the working classes have to endure. The source of most of our troubles, he says, is found in vicious legislation. Continuing, he says:

Capital and Union Labor.

It is today more apparent than it ever was before that combined capital has deliberately come to the conclusion that union labor must be crushed. The very spirit now actuates the Pullman Car Company, the harvester trust companies and similar confederations of capital, which moved the British parliament centuries ago when it punished a combination of workmen as a crime. Not only did the capitalism of that day deny laborers the right to form unions, but a low scale of wages was prescribed and the workman who refused to work at the stated price was punishable by law as a criminal. Having thus enacted legislation which created poverty, there was only one more step to stake and they took it—they made poverty a crime. The moneyless man who could not pay his debts rotted in prison. The hungry man who begged for something to eat was hung. During the reign of Henry VIII 2,000 Englishmen were put to death each year for the high crime of being so persistently poor that they repeated the offense of begging three times. * * * In our own land there are many indications that capitalism is being instigated by the same spirit as that which lived in the ancient code. If labor unions can be crushed by capitalism, which has formed its trust, liberty will be gone, not only from the individual laborer, but from every other individual. "Belong to the trust or obey it," will be absolutely the only possible outcome if the encroachments of these rapacious monsters are allowed to go on unrestricted. In every village, every town, every city, every state, the American people are so badgered and insulted and robbed and oppressed by the hundreds of monopolies and trusts that the individual citizen is reduced to a state of indignant but remediless impotence.

From a republican nominee one does not expect a great deal upon the labor question; and would be disappointed if he did expect it. But from a democratic nominee one naturally hopes for a deliverance. Judge Parker's formal letter does nuot recognize that such a thing as the labor question exists. He offers no solution of the trouble; and upon the calm tide of his smooth rhetoric there is no suggestion that civil war smoulders in many a region of our Christian republic, where capital and labor have taken each other by the throat. It is true that Judge Parker thinks tariff reform would benefit the wage earner. So it would, if it were of the right sort. But Cleveland, once upon a time, sounded the slogan of "tariff reform" and, after one defeat, was elected to do the work. Arthur Gorman was the master-builder who framed the measure which was to lessen the burdens of the oppressed; and when Arthur Gorman got through with the job the burdens of the oppressed had merely been shifted from one shoulder to the other. The great warm-hearted senator from Missouri, George G. Vest, wanted coal put upon the free list, in order that cheaper fuel could be had by the people; Arthur Gorman opposed the measure stubbornly in the senate. When the sugar trust wanted a better rate than the Wingley bill was about to give them, Steve Elkins brought Havemeyer and Gorman together in personal conference; and the trust got what Havemeyer came for.

And Arthur Gorman is Parker's manager.

The "tariff reform" of the democratic nominee must, therefore, be taken with care; and to the Parker letter of acceptance should be attached the Gorman tariff act of 1894 as "Exhibit A," and the speech of General Joe Wheeler against that measure as "Exhibit B."

If I were president I would recognize that capital and labor have reached a dangerous antagonism. My utmost influence would be used to eseablish a national bureau of arbitration. I would ask combined capital to choose one man; union labor to choose another; and I would, myself, as chief magistrate, choose a third. Such a board of arbitration should have jurisdiction over labor troubles, and would become a power for good.

That something must be done, and done soon, should be clear to all. A few more Colorado situations would precipitate the rule of the soldier, paid by the corporation, or by the taxpayers whose state officials are owned by corporations.

Position of People's Party.

He devotes considerable space to explaining why the people's party stands for the initiative and referendum, and the imperative mandate and right of recall, under which officials who fail in doing their duty can be summarily punished. He declares strongly for the election of all officers by the people, which, "for one thing would bring the federal judges to their senses and take out of their inflated souls the ideas that they are earthly editions of Jehovah." Speaking of his own political principles, he says:

I learned what I know of the principles of democracy at the feet of Alexander H. Stephens. My home was in his district, and I was one of the thousands of young men who gathered around him in later years and fought his battles against the democratic bosses who sought to oust the old sage from office. Time and again he defied the democratic machine in Georgia; time and again they saved the machine by throwing to him an official nomination which he had not sought. He spent his fortune and made the last speech of his glorious life in the vain effort to inject some Jeffersonian doctrine into the post-bellum democratic party.

Having learned what true democracy was from Stephens and from the writings of Jefferson, I am not willing to change the creed at the dictation of Belmont, Pat McCarren and Arthur Gorman.

Measured by the old standards of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton and Stephens, the party which calls itself democratic has no right to do so. It contains no democratic principles. It does not seek to accomplish any democratic purpose. It has no harmony of creed, no unity of action, no common legislative object. One and all, they would like to capture the offices; beyond that, they do not agree upon any earthly subject.

* * * * * *

Nobody will question the statement that by far the greater part of the wealth of this country is now owned and controlled by corporations. Nor will any one doubt that they intend to maintain the present legislation which is so favorable to them.

Grant these premises, and then go a step farther. Nothing will better serve to keep them in power and to maintain their wealth and advantage than the control of both "the great political parties." As long as the corporations own but one of these great parties their system is in danger, for the reason that elections are uncertain; at least, the returns are. Even the astutest experts in finance may be lacking in the "instinct for popular movements." One who is always closeted in luxurious quarters, to which only the elect are admitted, may come to take his political knowledge from the newspapers, solely, and may thus find himself dealing with an imaginary situation before he knows it.

To rely upon one of "the two great political parties" means possible defeat and disaster. By obtaining control of both, the element of risk is eliminated. This is so obviously true that I only state it as a basis for further comment. In controlling only one of "the two great political parties," the corporations might be willing to let the fact be more or less known. Mark Hanna, for instance, did not seem to care; nor did Quay. Both of these republican managers took a businesslike view of the question and compelled the beneficiaries of class legislation to put up the campaign fund necessary to perpetuate the system. They knew what they wanted, were willing to pay for it, did pay for it, and got it. Really, no secret was made of the way in which it was done. The corporations were plainly, bluntly told that if they wanted to keep things just as they were they must pay the price, and they paid it.

But when it becomes the better policy to secure control of both "the two great political parties," so that the corporations will not be hurt in any event, secrecy is necessary. There must always be an ostensible party for the people, a party pretending to be democratic in principle. If the corporations were seen to be in open, undisputed control of both "the two great political parties" there would be an immediate revolt of the democratic masses. An open control of both the two old parties would defeat its own purpose. To make the scheme a success, secrecy and denial are absolutely necessary. Positive, direct evidence, therefore, could hardly ever be had. But if such a deal has been made, and both the old parties are in control of the corporations, there ought to be circumstantial evidence which would carry conviction to any sensible mind.

Suppose that the corporations had determined to control both the old parties, and were in fact controlling them, what would be the evidence of it?

1. That some of the corporations and turists joined the republican and others the democrats.
2. That both parties drew their campaign funds from the trusts and the corporations.
3. That the platforms of the two parties were made as much alike as possible—so much that one of the candidates on the national ticket admitted that they were "almost identical."
4. That the environment of the candidates of the two parties was exactly the same.
5. The political record which proved that both the old parties had united to defeat any measure of reform.
6. The fact that the record showed that both the old parties had united in establishing, step by step, the system as we now have it.

These proofs are all at hand. Any well informed citizen can see the facts if he will.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and indorse the platform upon which it is made. In this campaign, when plutocracy has captured both the old parties, it seemed an absolute necessity that some one should erect the standard of Jeffersonian democracy. Had no one made the effort to infuse the spirit of resistance into the people, four more years of apathy and discontent might have rendered the case hopeless. The leaders in 1908 who would seek to rekindle the hopes of the masses might have been met with the cry, "Too late!"

Appeal to the Voters.

To the courage and the intelligence of the voter I appeal. If you think I am right, vote that way, or you are a moral coward. Do not fear that your vote will be "thrown away." Your vote is never thrown away until it ceases to be the representative of your honest convictions.

To the extent that the opponents of republican principles support me in 1904, the hands of those will be strengthened who shall make war upon the republicans in 1908. The present attitude of national democracy is an impossible one. They will be driven from it, beyond all doubt. Four years from now the Belmonts, Gormans and Hills should be put into the republican camp where they belong. The real democrats will return to their Omaha and Chicago platform. In some honorable way the Bryan democrats must act with us; the cause demands it; duty requires it; patriotism exacts it, to the success of true democracy it is indispensable. To preserve an organization of resistance to the plutocracy, to show them that they cannot play their selfish game quite so easily as they had imagined, to make them feel that there is life in the people yet, to form a nucleus around which the betrayed people could rally, we make this struggle.

It has already grown into larger proportions than I could have forseen. It promises to bring forth good fruit without heart sickening delays. The effects of the attacks which we are making upon this unholy desertion of the democratic masses by the democratic bosses are even now apparent and measuring. But even had not this been true I should still have taken the same course upon the high ground of duty.

The great Scotchman, Thomas Carlyle, said: "Cast forth thy act, thy word, into the ever-living, ever-working universe; it is the seed-grain that cannot die: unnoticed today it will be found flourishing like a banyan grove after a thousand years."

Plunged into poverty when a lad, I have, from my sixteenth year, been looking at life from the seamy side. I know what the life of the poor is, for I have led it. To walk the streets looking for work and finding none, is an experience never to be forgotten, and I have had it. To take the side of the oppressed costs me no effort; to do otherwise would cost me my self-respect. As far as has been in my power, I have labored to so change our laws as to make it easier for other poor boys to do what I found it so difficult to do—find opportunity, find work, find adequate pay, and reach a competence before the strength is so spent in the effort that enjoyment does not come with success.

Every speech of my life, every page of my books, every vote in the Georgia legislature and in congress is in perfect harmony with the broadly democratic faith which finds partial expression in this letter. I hope there has been growth, development, expansion; I know there has been no contradiction or apostasy. Whenever by voice or vote or deed I could be of service to those who were working in the cause of humanity, I have not failed to respond. The eight-hour law passed by congress had by hearty support. The official record will prove that I led the fight for the automatic car-coupler bill, against the corporation lobby, led by Colonel Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Against the resistence of Judge Hollman, of Indiana; Mr. Loud, of California, and others, I passed through the house the first appropriation which this government ever made for the free delivery of mail to the people who live outside cities, towns and villages. That resolution, which was defeated on the first vote, but which I carried through on the second (February 17, 1893) is the foundation of the present rural free delivery system, which gave employment to 40,000 men, and which carries civilization to the remotest "neck of the woods." The farmers of America have seldom asked anything in the way of favors from the government; more seldom have they got anything even when they asked. The rural free delivery does more for the farmer than any law on the statute book of this republic, and before all of the farmers decide to vote against me I trust that they will consider what I did for them.

Regardless, however, of how any man will vote because of the laws referred to, I take some pleasure in alluding to them for the reason that they proved that the sentiment s animating this letter are those which have controlled my life. I regret that my opportunities for doing work of that kind have been so few. Republicans and democrats united their votes to prevent me from serving more than one term in congress, even when the plainest evidence was presented of the frauds which deprived me of the official commission.

Since then I have had no opportunity to do more than to advocate with the pen the principles to which I am devoted. To accept this nomination and expound those principles, this becomes a question of serving the good cause. And no matter what the results may be, I shall find satisfaction in feeling that I have done right.

THOS. E. WATSON.



THIS IS THE SEASON

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CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

ATLANTA, GA., October 10, 1904.

The British have seen "Hidden Lassa." Is their curiosity satisfied?

John Sharp Williams will make a great speaker of the next house.

The Rough Rider hat has been dyed a sober black and given a Quaker hunch.

It seems that those indignant Long Island farmers were discreet enough to give the "devil machines" a clear right of way.

The campaign has the ginger in it now—at any rate, so far as the democrats are concerned. Did you read Senator Rayner's superb speech?

American sewing machines are being sold in the heart of Africa at a lower figure than the poor white seamstress in American can hope to buy one for.

Russia is heartily in favor of The Hague so long as the arbitration plan does not interfere with her peaceful stealing in Manchuria and elsewhere.

Russia has won her illicit foothold in Asia by intrigue and duplicity, not by force of arms. It remains to be seen whether she can hold her ill-gotten spoil by force of arms.

Appointment of the negro Murray to a South Carolina postmastership is another little foretaste of what the south will get when Roosevelt has an administration of his very own.

The average divorcee wouldn't be willing to accept George Meredith's ten-year plan. A couple that can live together in comparative peace for ten years are generally sealed till death doth them part.

Before a private citizen or magistrate interferes with the occupants of an automobile he would better be sure none of them happen to be 'steenth secretary, typewriter or footman to some milord of some foreign embassy.

If the Quaker vote is very large in Pennsylvania, it would be but logical for the republican majority to be much shrunken in that peace-loving commonwealth this fall. Think of a Quaker voting for the big stick.

Historian Bryce, who is visiting this country from England, has a scheme to disfranchise officeholders for the purification of politics. The effect might be more salutary to stop their salaries while they are "pernickously active" in a campaign.

Carl Schurz is not only an influential man with independent political thinkers and voters, but he has strong influence with German-Americans. A large number of this class will follow Schurz's lead and vote for Parker and Davis next month.

It is announced that Ida Tarbell is to follow her famous history of the Standard Oil Company by a biography of John D. Rockefeller. If there is any "right of privacy" in this land of the poor, persecuted millionaire, Mr. Rockefeller should be granted an injunction.

If any hoodoo is attached to the failure of the christener to break the bottle against the prow of the Connecticut, as the superstitious sailors believe, it might have been dispelled by throwing a shower of wooden nutmegs at the stern of the sliding battle ship for luck.

A contemporary alleges that few newspaper readers read editorials. As a general proposition, the editorial department that is habitually slighted by the reader is on a par with the sermon that puts a congregation to sleep. The editorial department that is uniformly worth reading is read.

Science has its dangers, and they are very real, though often mysterious. Clarence M. Dally, the assistant of Inventor Edison, recently died at West Orange, N. J., the seat of the great "wizard's" laboratory, as the result of a cancerous growth induced by experiments with the X-ray apparatus. Mr. Edison himself is said to be injuriously affected.

Talk about sharpening musical criticism to a needle point! A skylight fell with a crash in the festival hall at the St. Louis exposition, and musical experts declare solemnly that the accident was due to harsh notes played on the great organ by an unskilled musician, explaining that "the severe vibratory force of the poor playing jarred the glass loose." Then the glass did not fall from the shock to its sense of divine harmony.

Mr. Watson's Acceptance.

With regard to the attitude of Mr Watson toward this year's campaign, as set forth in his letter of acceptance, there is this to say:

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that what he says is true, though we do not agree by any means with all his contentions, but admitting that his picture of conditions is the correct one, how can he possibly reconcile this with the position he takes? For certainly if his campaign has any force or effect at all, it will operate to the continuance of the very conditions he so strongly condemns.

The only possible result that would flow from any number of people following Mr. Watson's advice and giving him their support in this national campaign would be the strengthening of the hands of the republican party. If there is evil in Rooseveltism, and Mr. Watson certainly agrees that there is, then he is contributing just as liberally as is in his power to the perpetuation of that evil.

He cannot hope to blind southern admirers to this fact. The issue in this campaign is not between any two branches of the democratic party—giving him the credit he claims as sponsor of Jeffersonianism—but it is between the democratic party as the party of the people on the one hand, and the republican party as the party of the trusts on the other; it is between Parker and Roosevelt, not between Watson and either of these.

The lines are clearly drawn and the people understand just how they are drawn. Mr. Watson cannot hope to fool them, even if he does fool himself.

Why the South is Solid.

It is admitted by republican organs at the north that there is no longer hope of breaking the "solid south," except, possibly, through a third party diversion, and that is being again attempted this year. Had McKinley lived, these organs declare, decided progress would have been made in that direction; the ascendency of Roosevelt has more than undone all that McKinley accomplished as a peacemaker and unifier of the sections.

There is more reason that the south should be solid today than ever before. Let Collier's Weekly, a discerning, fair-minded and outspoken publication printed in New York, tell why:

That the south is solid, and that the anti-republican feeling is stronger than when McKinley died, are conditions easily understood and sympathized with by northerners who have sufficient imagination to project themselves out of their own environment. No wonder there is but one issue, and no wonder the south cannot vote for the party of reconstruction outrages, force bills, bloody shirts and negro exploitation. Who is going to consider tariff problems when his wife and daughter are in danger? Who is going to put currency and imperialism ahead of the survival of his own race? The republican party earned glory by freeing the slaves and giving the final answer to a disrupting question. It deserves obloquy for the narrowness, tactlessness and political chicanery with which it has handled the negroes and the southerners ever since.

If the south is narrowly sectional in its politics and has not materially changed its national viewpoint since the days of reconstruction, the fault lies not so much in the southern prejudices as in the proscriptive policies of the republican party. For forty years that party has held over this section the legislative menace of a force bill or kindred subjective legislation, and today it is menaced by congressional disfranchisement as a tenet of that party's platform. The republican party is a party of reaction so far as the hatred and bigotry of the dead past is concerned. It has never tired in its attempt to foist the political negro upon the southern body politic, only slightly changing its methods because baffled by constitutional inhibition or the public conscience of the north.

The south is grateful that this is a constitutional republic and that the north has a public conscience and, to a redeeming extent, the capacity to put itself in the south's place so far as the negro proletariat is concerned.

It was the hope and prayer of the south that the Spanish war, so rich in its promise and possibilities of sectional unification, would lead to complete fraternity and a new era of good feeling between the lately estranged sections. The feeling still prevails in the south that had President McKinley lived the section would have been drawn nearer together and the so-called negro problem settled along the lines of least resistance, to the mutual good of white and black, and to the mutual satisfaction of north and south.

All these fair hopes and promises have been incontinently dashed to the ground by the present incumbent of the president's chair, whose anti-southern policy is clearly reflected in the Chicago platform.

With the south it is a simple following out of the law of self-preservation. The southern people are not actuated by hatred or prejudice. They are simply trying to save themselves.

Boodling in St. Louis.

The shamelessness and extent of the corruption in the St. Louis municipal legislature has been laid bare in a shocking way by the confessions of Charles F. Kelly, who was speaker of that infamous gang of boodlers and who at present is in the toils of the law, thanks to the well-performed official duty of Circuit Attorney Folk.

Among other things, Kelly said in his confession:

When the present prosecutor (Circuit Attorney Folk is meant) commenced his war on us, we tried to intimidate him by threats of assassination, and when this had no effect, we laid all sorts of traps for him without success. Then some decided that the best plan would be to start a newspaper and libel him so fiercely as to draw his fire by taking up his time in libel prosecuting, or, if he did not, his influence would be weakened and destroyed. Although we could find nothing after a thorough search to make an attack on, libels were deliberately made up for the purpose of affecting public sentiment. This plan was participated in, not only by members of the house of delegates under indictment for boodling, but by prominent financiers of St. Louis, who feared exposure, and by those who gave us the money.

Says Kelly, continuing:

I know from my own knowledge that bribery has been going on in the municipal assembly of St. Louis for twenty-five years. Not a bill has passed that body in a quarter of a century of any importance that was not paid for. We did not fear exposure and punishment for the reason that we believed that no one would dare to do it. In case of attack, we knew most of the politicians and many of the large financiers of St. Louis would be with us.

Proceeding, the self-confessed boodler tells what the scale of bribery was. That scale was based on the value of the pranchise to be sold. He says:

We considered it beneath our dignity to take less than that. On one or two occasions, though, we got as low as $50 each for our votes, and some of the boys took $5 each, but were ashamed of it because the price was so small.

We never thought of passing a bill out of which any money could be obtained unless we were paid for our votes. We went about it in a business-like way and had combine meetings at stated times and fixed the bribe prices which we were to receive for our votes by a majority vote of the combine. Then we would select one of the combine in whose honesty we had confidence to go out and get the money.

Could Folk have a better campaign document than this Kelly confession. Can any honest Missourian vote against Folk after reading this document?

The Exhibition That Failed.

From Manila comes the report that the Filipinos are holding independence meetings and conventions in various parts of the island to discuss in an orderly way the well-nigh universal hope of speedy liberation from American rule. Perhaps if a political campaign were not on in the United States these gatherings would be considered seditious and insurrectionary and suppressed by the insular administration. However, there is no immediate danger of the patriot leaders being exiled to the Isle of Guam, and the meetings should be productive of good and a better understanding of the legitimate ambitions of the Filipino people.

It is also reported that the return of the Philippine native commissioners from their extensive tour of the United States has resulted in the calling of a general independence congress. The report these educated and discerning Filipino gentlemen brought back with them of general American sympathy for a Filipino republic seems to have inspired the islanders with high patriotic hopes, much to the chagrin and disgust of the administration at Washington and Manila. It will be recalled that this influential delegation of leading Filipinos was brought to America under the chaperonage of federal place-holders in the islands, army officers among them. The intention of the Roosevelt-Taft programme was to put them on exhibition as examples of the really civilized and enlightened Filipino, content, happy and prosperous under the benign rule of "el Americano." They were coached to that end while crossing the Pacific, but, somehow, from the time they struck the free soil of California, clear across to the classic shades of Boston, they did not take kindly to the role. Our readers have not forgotten how, in the liberty-inspiring shadow of Faunell Hall, these little brown patriots, one after the other, rose with dignity in their places in the presence of the most distinguished citizenship of Massachusetts, including the governor of the old revolution-born commonwealth and the democratic mayor of Boston, and plucked the gag of federal officialism from their mouths, declaring as with one voice the natural and legitimate aspirations of their people for independence under a republican form of government.

After the Boston faux pas, coming as it did right on the eve of the presidential campaign, the administration lost no time in hustling the perfidious little brown rebels back home. The visit resulted in the demonstration of two important facts: one that the people of the United States are not in favor of holding the Philippines as a subject colony, in contravention of every basal principle of true Americanism and every tradition of the great republic; the other that the better class of Filipinos—the educated and responsible element of the islands—are watching and praying for original autonomy and complete local self-government. The revelation quite knocked the republican administration off its pins and sent Secretary Taft scurrying to the stump with apologies. There are signs that the profuse explanations and thinly veiled republican party is in a state of panic over the whole Philippine mess, particularly when called upon to analyze for the edification of the American voter the benefit and necessity of an expenditure of close to a billion dollars of good American money in the last six years as the immediate result of the Philippine policy of conquest and semi-imperialism.

Some of our republican friends are blaming Governor General Wright for his "over-confidence" in sending the Filipino commission over here to boost the cause of indefinite colonial subjecthood, but Governor General Wright, though a democrat, is blameless. He is earnestly in favor of perpetuating his office and the official jobs of his fellow countrymen on the islands. After the native commission returned to Manila in high official disfavor it was given a banquet at which the dominant sentiment of the toasts was "Filipino Labre." The commissioners, we are told, "made a most earnest plea for a popular assembly at once and full independence at an early date." Governor General Wright told the little brown men that the mistake was in taking them to view the United States instead of South America where republics after the American model "have demonstrated that the people have made a failure of self-government."

"Treason, thou art a fool!" Let the Filipinos be patient a little longer and trust in the conscience of the American people. Their righteous hopes will be fulfilled within a reasonable time under a democratic administration, and so far as the federal treasury is concerned, it will be good riddance to the Philippine fiscal elephant.

HOW TO GET MOST FOR COTTON.

A Large Cotton Producer Talks of the Crop and Its Value.

(From The Charlotte Observer.)

This seems to be the day of the farmer, and he is disposed to make the most of it; he is keeping posted in a general way, and on cotton in particular.

An Observer man had a talk, yesterday, with one of the leading cotton growers of the state, and got from him a splendid idea, and some interesting facts. This man has proven himself thoroughly practical by his success; he is nothing of a dreamer. He has over 500 acres in cotton this year, and his crop will be 20 per cent less than it was last year.

In answer to the question:

"What do you think of the cotton situation?"

"The cotton crop now being harvested can be made the most valuable crop ever gathered, if the farmers will act in concert and on similar lines, in every state, county and community.

"There is now no question of the crop being a moderate, if not a very small one, compared to what was expected two, yes, one month ago. The whole spinning world is depleted of cotton; must have cotton, no matter what the cost. The present crop can be made to average, at least, 12 cents, if not 15 cents per pound to the grower, if the growers will gin and sell cautiously. If only half the cotton picked each week is placed on the market and the other half held back, either stored in bonded ware houses, when money must be obtained, or stored on the farms either ginned and baled or in the seed, there would be no glutting the market for October, November, December, which is the very condition the speculators want, in order that they may be able to buy what will be in active demand the world over, at much higher prices after January 1.

"What is true of cotton is also true of cotton seed. The oil mills are entering the crushing season with cotton seed oil 10 cents per gallon lower than last year or for the last five years, and consequently the mills can not pay by $5 per ton as much as they paid all through the past season for seed.

"We have almost identically the same condition in all crops affecting cotton oil as existed for the season 1892-1893 when cotton oil went to 65 cents per gallon in February, 1893. We have a very short crop of wheat this year, as compared with the crop for several years past. There is no old wheat to be had at any price, and the present price for wheat is 35 per cent higher than last year.

"The present corn crop prospects are for a crop smaller than in ten years, with, perhaps, one exception, and if as short as now predicted, corn will go to 75 cents and, perhaps, higher, per bushel. A short crop and high prices for corn, means a short crop and high prices for hogs; and with hogs high, lard will be high, and high priced lard means high priced cotton oil, then why not high prices for cotton seed paid to the farmers?

"The crop of linseed now being harvested in the northwest is only about one-half to three-fifths the crop harvested last year, and the result is, linseed is 40 per cent, the oil about 30 per cent, linseed cake and meal 35 to 40 per cent higher.

"But the United States is not the only country with short crops. All of the European countries without a single exception have the poorest crops of grain, feed and fodder they have had for years. Russia, the greatest grower and competitor of the United States for the trade of Europe, for wheat, is fully employed trying to whip its very small, and, as she supposed, insignificant antagonist—Japan; and the result is she will have no wheat to export, and if the war should continue for several years, as it is very likely to do, Russia will soon be importing wheat and all kinds of provisions.

"The olive oil crop of all countries bordering on the Mediterranean sea is reported on best authority to be only one-half to two-thirds a full crop, and this shortage amounts to more gallons of oil than the total cotton oil crop. The condition of every crop in every country should warrant cotton oil worth fully double its present price; warrant the mills in paying, at least, 50 per cent higher prices for seed, unless the price of oil can be advanced to a value all things justify. Oil mills will not pay more for seed than they are obliged to pay, and as long as farmers are selling seed at $12 to $14 per ton, mills will not pay $20 to $22, the price seed should be selling at.

"The growers of cotton and cotton seed can and should control the markets by holding back both cotton and seed till they can secure a price that all conditions warrant. Unless they do, they will find they have parted with three-fourths of their crop before the advance comes, and the cotton and seed speculator will reap the benefit that belongs to the producer. Hold your cotton and hold your cotton seed till the advance is here with you. It will come much sooner if you hold, for as long as you are parting with your crop freely, the speculator will hold down prices.

"The present crop, if only about 10,000,000 bales, can be made to pay the producers $700,000,000 to $725,000,000 total, or from $625,000,000 to $650,000,000 for the lint, and from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 for 3,000,000 tons of seed sold, retaining 2,000,000 tons of seed for feeding cattle and for planting next year's crop.

"All that is needed is concerted action and backbone to force the markets to respond to conditions never so favorable to be controlled or adjusted for the grower's interest. It is all ready for your action, and concerted action will control the crop movement and prices for cotton and seed, and give the producer the benefit heretofore always received by the speculative middleman."

"JUST FROM GEORGIA."

From the Garret.

I.

Toiler, in the garret lone,—
Shadows 'round thee cast,
What dim phantoms hast thou known
From the death-still past?
Toiler, of the furrowed brow,
All thy friends are phantoms now!

II.

Faded volumes at thy feet,
With their misty leaves,
Cans't thou sing that Life is sweet
With a soul that grieves?
Not for thee Love's joys impearled—
Dreamer in a lost, dead world!

III.

That lost world whose life-tide rolls
Far and far away—
Thou hast read its thousand souls
In God's light of day.
Since that reading was in Light,
Wherefore dids't thou seek the Night?

IV.

Dids't thou see that Love was vain—
In a dragon-path?
Weeping o'er his lilies, slain
By the thorns of wrath?
Dids't thou bend a thorn-crowned head
O'er the graves that hid Love's dead?

V.

'Tis the lesson all must learn,
Toiler, soon or late:
Sti' Love's dimpled cheeks will burn:
He's the fool of Fate!
Still his story will be told—
Ever sweeter, being old.

VI.

Thou hast now the noble part:
Sweetest comfort take!
Books will never break thy heart—
Friends that ne'er forsake!
If a page tear-gemmed appears,
Those dead worlds see not thy tears!

VII.

Free art thou from Love's unrest
And a thorny sod:
Keep that comfort in thy breast—
Sing thy grief to God!
From His smile no darkness bars:
Tell thy story to His stars.

VIII.

Tell thy story, sing thy song—
Let the great world roll
Reckless, with its wrath and wrong:
What is dust to Soul?
Toiler, in the garret lone,
Count God's great stars for thine own!

* * * * *

Briefs from Billville.

The days are so still that the lightest ring of the dollar makes us all jump to open the door.

Unfortunately for many of us, there is more gold in the woodlands than there is in our pockets.

Three preachers started in to run the devil out of Billville, but he proved that he was a regular taxpayer, and had rights in the community.

Since the lynching business became unpopular in the Billville settlement, some of the citizens don't know what to do with their spare time.

We hope to make enough cotton this year to enable our creditors to sleep sound and dream of the Hereafter.

Three scholars attending the Billville academy are over sixty years, each. They expect to run for office next year, and want to learn how to count.

* * * * *

His Song of Light.

We've long been mopin'
In the lonesome night,
But we still keep hopin'
For the light—the light!

The great hills glowin'—
The mists in flight;
Sweet flowers growin'
In the light—the light!

Hope is deceivin',
But the end's in sight!
Keep on believin'
In the light—the light!

* * * * *

"Lots er my race made good cotton dis year," said Brother Dickey, "but de trouble is, many er 'um will have money enough now ter buy long black coats, en go ter preachin'!"

* * * * *

No Fault of His Raising.

"Yes," said the old man, "John's gone to be a war correspondent."

"Yit I raised him," said the old lady, "in the belief that all liars shall have their portion of fire an' brimstone!"

* * * * *

"They call it Injun Summer," said a Billville citizen, "kaze they ain't nary Injun in it. Ef they wuz, he'd whirl in an' scalp things, an' raise some excitement!"

* * * * *

His Thankful Sentiments.

I.

It's the way the old world goes,
Brethren, day an' night:
Thankful for the good we have,
But wantin' more in sight!

II.

This the cry, from day to day,—
Countin' of our store:
"Thankful, Lord, for what we have,
But—kindly give us more!"

* * * * *

Odd, that the old bachelor poets are writing the very best books for children!

* * * * *

The Russians praise God for every victory, indeed, they even shout halleluia while they're running.

* * * * *

Lookin' Jolly.

Ain't the country lookin' jolly
'Way from Tift to Tally-Ho!
Gittin' time to hang the holly
An' the temptin' mistletoe!

Cities, an' the vales a-ringin'—
Joy will give us all a chance:
When that fiddle goes to singin',
Watch the glad world join the dance!

* * * * *

Even the northern poets have joined the chorus, and are helping to swell the song of Georgia cotton. And that's good—for the local singers are so busy picking it, they haven't time to tune up.

* * * * *

A Word from Br'er Williams.

"I'm thankful fer all dat I receive; but w'enever I see a receiver comin', dat's my time ter climb a tree!"

F. L. S.

ATLANTA PARKS PROVE MARRIAGE BIG SUCCESS

THE weather yesterday, as forecasted, was warmer than for the previous two or three days, and the parks were visited by thousands who hurried out to watch all that nature is doing in the way of getting ready for the most brilliant season of the year—Indian summer. The day was simply ideal, with just enough tonic in the air to make walking a real pleasure.

Atlanta is famous all over the land for the number of her citizens who go to church and she deserves to be just as famous for the great throngs that are to be found in the city parks every Sunday. It is a great place to see and study the subject of "Atlantans." It is a place where the much talked of "spirit of Atlanta" is to be found on every side, but when seen from the green slopes of the hillsides this same spirit is very different from the downtown point of view, where only the commercial side is in evidence.

Atlanta is the greatest family city and city of homes in the country. The parks every Sunday afternoon prove this. More than that, the very best element in the Atlanta spirit, the family part is in evidence. It would seem that, except for the very young, everybody in Atlanta was married and happily married. Every Sunday afternoon you will see them out there in little groups taking the well-earned rest that comes after the end of six tired working days.

And Atlanta is certainly prolific. That is one of the reasons she is growing so rapidly and growing in the very best way possible. Atlanta's stepsons and stepdaughters have done very much in the upbuilding of the greatest city in the south, but after all is said and done there is nothing quite like the native Atlanta-born. Naturally, it has all of those advantages to begin with that outsiders have to acquire and absorb after they get here.

This present generation of rising young Atlantans is certainly going to be a wonder, for they have the spirit of Atlanta as their natural heritage and this means much as every one will admit with pardonable pride. It is really very interesting to look at these youngsters that mobilize in Grant park on a Sunday afternoon and speculate on the future. They are only little tots now, and, perhaps, not appreciated, except by fond mothers and proud fathers, but the time is coming when they will be elected to the highest positions in the city and the state, and it is a good thing to study them. It is not so many years after all before they will be holding the reins of a Greater Atlanta and a Greater Georgia and the present prospects are that they are going to be entirely worthy of their forebears, which is saying about all that is possible when you think of the part that Atlantans and Georgians have played and are playing in history.

They are about as handsome a lot of youngsters as could be found anywhere, and if you will look closely you will see that most of their parents are very young. Over in France the question of decreasing population is one that is of most serious import to the future interests of that republic and the government is actually trying to legislate children into the world for the honor of France. It is very different in Atlanta, as any one can see who visits the parks on a Sunday afternoon. The excesses and artificial life of the French capital are as far away from the family life of Atlanta as—well, as is Atlanta, and that is thousands of miles—figuratively and literally.

One hears a great deal from pessimists in these days about matrimony being a failure and all that sort of thing. Any and every Sunday afternoon at Grant park refutes this sort of talk, for happier people never gathered anywhere than they do in the green spots for which Atlanta is so justly noted. And it is very hard to say just who of all the little groups is the happier, the mother, the father or the youngsters who are trotting around in their short clothes having all kinds of wonderful adventures in that great land of imagination which needs nothing more than woods for a background to become a forest of painted Indians.

Most of these children are with their own parents, rather than with nurses. This is another fact that proves the Atlanta matrimonial market is a real and lasting success. Take Central park, in New York, or Lincoln park, in Chicago, and you will see many children walking around the paths chaperoned by white-caped nurse maids, who are busy with love affairs with the park guards. But here in Atlanta this is all different. The children are romping all over the grass with their own parents and the love that grows from just that sort of companionship is the kind that makes strong men of very little boys and pure women of very little girls, which are about the best things in all the inventory of stock in this big world.

Altogether it would be hard to find a more beautiful outdoor service anywhere than is to be found every Sunday afternoon in the Atlanta parks, where the love of little children is the great text in an unpreached sermon of a creedless congregation.

ASPHALT WORK SOON TO BEGIN

Company Has Promised To Start Peachtree Repairs This Week.

It has been promised that the work of repairing the holes in the Peachtree street asphalt pavement will begin early this week. The asphalt company, by which the work is to be done, has written President Arkwright, of the Georgia Railway and Electric Company, stating it yould begin the work at this time.

This, however, as is well known, includes only that portion of Peachtree street between Ellis and Pine. From Pine street to the end of the asphalt pavement the repairs are still unprovided for. This section of the street is in just as bad a condition as that nearer the city, and the course of action with regard to it still remains shrouded in mystery.

The people are demanding that these repairs shall be made without further unnecessary delay. The matter is up to the street committee of council, of which Alderman Terry is chairman. Alderman Terry and his committee do not seem to be in any hurry about taking hold of the matter, though it has been suggested that if it is acted on at once, the asphalt company can make the repairs while its tools are here for the work from Ellis to Pine streets. If the matter should be delayed until the asphalt company removes its plant from the city, after having completed the work from Ellis to Pine street, negotiations would have to be reopened, and it is said it would be two or three months before the company could arrange to send here again and do this work.

Never has a principal street of any city of the importance of Atlanta been permitted to get into such condition as Peachtree street now presents. It can be attributed only to apathy and neglect on the part of those city officials whose duty it is to see that the streets are kept in proper condition. Certain it is the people have not ceased to demand that Peachtree street be put in good condition, but up to this time their demands have, in greater part, gone practically unheeded.

WORK BEFORE THE COURTS.

Superior and City Courts Will Take Up Dockets in Regular Order This Week.

Fulton county's three civil courts will be in session this week, but unless something unforeseen happens the business of the week will not develop anything of general public interest.

Judge Lumpkin will preside over the superior court, Judge Reid over the first division of the city court and Judge Calhoun over the second division of the latter tribunal. Each one of these judges will take up their dockets and proceed in regular order, disposing of the cases as they come.

During the week the grand jury, which is now adjourned subject to the call of the foreman, will probably meet on several days and consider such criminal business as may be presented to it by Solicitor General Hill and John Monaghan, his assistant.

On Saturday of this week Judge Calhoun will convene the criminal court of Atlanta to dispose of jail cases, of which there are several awaiting trial. Only these jail cases will be heard and the court will not take up its criminal calendar until the regular November term begins.

A Competition of Patience.

(From Success.)

It is related of Henry Hawkins, the famous English criminal judge, that on one occasion an exceedingly loquacious and prosy council observed his honor writing very vigorously. A few moments later an usher touched his elbow and handed to him the following note:

"Patience competition. Gold medal—Sir Henry Hawkins; honorable mention—Job."

TO BEGIN COUNT OF STATE VOTE

Secretary of State Phil Cook To Start on This Work Today.

Secretary of State Phil Cook will begin today the work of consolidating the returns of last Wednesday's state election from the various county returns which he has just received.

Secretary Cook had received the returns from about 115 counties on Saturday, and it is expected all of the counties will be heard from by today. If there is a straggling return it will certainly be in his hands before he completes the work of consolidation which, it is expected, will require at least a week. He will take up the counties in alphabetical order, and as he has to consolidate the vote of each candidate, state and county, as well as that on the four constitutional amendments, it will be seen that it is no small job.

Chief interest centers, of course, in the result of the election as to the four constitutional amendments. There appears to be no doubt that three of the amendments, those relating to a limitation of the tax rate to 5 mills, providing for an increase from 137 to 145 of the number of counties, and for an increase from 175 to 183 in the number of representatives in the lower house of the general assembly, were ratified by safe majorities.

There is a considerable doubt, however, about the fate of the amendment to the constitution regarding local taxation for school purposes. Many people seemed to have an erroneous idea of this amendment, and voted against it, thinking that it provided for such local taxation in itself. Its object was simply to change the method by which local taxation for school purposes may be brought about. Under the constitution, as it stands at present, any county or school district may establish local taxation for school purposes only by the consent of a two-thirds majority of all the voters registered. The amendment proposed that such local taxation might be established by a two-thirds majority of all those voting in the election.

The returns from over the state indicate that the fate of this amendment is involved in much doubt, and only the complete count of the votes will tell the story of what happened to it.

INTERESTING BOYS' MEETING.

Mass Meeting of Y. M. C. A. Boys Held Yesterday at Central Congregational Church.

A mass meeting of the boys of the Young Men's Christian Association was held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Central Congregational church, near the Carnegie library.

A delightful and interesting programme was rendered. The boys' orchestra opened the services with several selections, after which Master John Anderson sang "The Holy City" and "A Little Hero." J. E. Kirbye, president of the Congregation seminary, delivered a heart-to-heart talk on the subject, "Our Father."

The meeting was ably presided over by L. H. Putnam, secretary of the boys' department of the association. The meeting lasted forty-five minutes and was well attended.

BUFORD TO ISSUE BONDS.

Will Establish Electric Lights and Other Improvements.

Buford, Ga., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—The city election held here yesterday to authorize a bond issue of $20,000 for school building, electric lights and waterworks, carried, 147 votes for bonds, 17 votes against.

The bonds are of $1,000 denomination, run twenty years, and bear 5 per cent. Application has already been made for the purchase of the entire issue.

COUNCIL MEETS THIS AFTERNOON

Special Session To Consider L. & N. Terminals.

Probably Be Extended Discussion of Proposed Ordinance Which Special Committee Has Framed. Many Anxious for a Settlement.

The city council will meet in special session this afternoon to consider the new ordinance prepared by the special committee of which Councilman Martin F. Amorous is chairman, relative to the Louisville and Nashville terminals and the Washington street viaduct.

Just what action council will take regarding the matter, cannot be foretold. It is likely there will be some discussion, perhaps some of a lively sort, but there is a general desire on the part of many citizens to have the matter settled and disposed of, but of course to the best advantage of the city.

There will be representatives of the Louisville and Nashville railroad present at the session, and also of the other roads interested, and it is not unlikely that they will be heard from on the subject. Whether the railroads will accept all of its provisions, is not known, but it is certain that the committee has carefully considered every proposition in connection with the matter, and has arrived at what it believes if a fair solution of the question to all interests concerned.

Many others think like the committee on this subject, and feel that while the city is treating the railroads with all due fairness and equity, it is getting about all it can be expected from them. Under these circumstances they desire to see the question settled as soon as it is possible to bring it to a proper conclusion, and the splendid terminals which the Louisville and Nashville has long had under consideration, erected.

The new ordinance makes provision both with regard to Waverly Place and the Washington street viaduct, and the features of the ordinance with reference to the viaduct are said to be entirely satisfactory to the Washington street people and all others interested. It would seem, then, that the main question for council to consider is whether the city is getting a fair and proper return for the concessions which it is asked to make. There may be some differences of opinion on this subject, and it is on this line that the discussion in the council meet this afternoon will, no doubt, take place.

It has been suggested that council should insert as a part of the ordinance and the contract which it proposes to make with the railroad company, a demand for just and equitable freight rates for the city. Whether the discussion will take this turn remains to be seen.

At all events the meeting of council this afternoon will be an interesting one, and there are many who believe that it will result in some final determination of a long, perplexing problem.

SOCIAL

Perry-Williams.

A PRETTY home wedding yesterday was that of Mrs. Annie Culberson Perry and Mr. Madison J. Williams, of Birmingham, which took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. T. Culberson.

The ceremony was performed at 3:30 in the afternoon, Dr. W. W. Landrum officiating, and there was present to witness it the bride's large family connection. She wore for the occasion a becoming traveling suit, the tailor gown in tan matched by a stylish hat of the same color, and she left with Mr. Madison immediately after the wedding for St. Louis. From there they will go to Birmingham to make their home.

The announcement of the marriage at this time will cause some surprise among the large acquaintance of bride and bridegroom, since the date had been fixed for the early spring. During Mr. Williams' visit here last week, however, on his way to St. Louis, it was decided to anticipate that plan and the marriage was solemnized at once.

Mrs. Williams is a charming woman, handsome and attractive, who has many friends to extend their good wishes, and Mr. Williams is also popular and has a prominent recognition in railroad circles.

Swanton-Thomason.

Mrs. Josephine Frances Swanton, of Decatur, announces the engagement of her daughter, Eleanor Miles, to Mr. Louis Welborn Thomason, of Columbus, Ga., the wedding to take place November 16.

Hon. Myer J. Newmark and wife, of Los Angeles, Cal., were in the city yesterday, the guests of Mr. William M. Goodwin. Mr. Newmark was consul to Seville, France, under President Cleveland.

The more we make the better it takes. Order Blue Ribbon Vanilla Extract from your grocer today. The saving will be yours.

Great Mexican Wheat Crop.

Mexico City, October 9.—As the wheat crop this year, according to reports from over Mexico, indicates an increase of 5 per cent. over that of last year, the importation of this cereal, therefore, will probably not be necessary.

Ordered to Commands.

Rome, October 9.—The war office has ordered all officers on vacation to return immediately to their regiments. Notice is also given that there will be no more holiday leaves.

Milady's Watch

Must appear dainty and refined above everything else. We are showing some very fascinating styles. If the taste dictates a plain watch there is the satin or Roman finish which is enriched by the handsomely engraved monogram.

Other styles are adorned with elaborately engraved designs. Still others are studded with precious stones. Grace of design and reliability of works have equal consideration in these watches.

MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers,

31 and 33 Whitehall St.

SHE SAW HIM BEHIND BARS

A Woman Who Had No Pity for Drunken Husband.

A middle aged woman stalked into the police barracks last night about 8 o'clock. In saying she "stalked," the word is used advisedly, for that was how she came in. She made straight for the station sergeant and asked him in a clear and steady voice:

"Is John G. Hurston in here?"

The station sergeant examined his docket and replied that Mr. Hurston was locked up on the charge of being drunk on the street.

"That man is my husband," the woman went on to explain, and there was a harsh rasp in her voice. "I just want to see him for a pair of minutes."

It is no unusual thing for wives and mothers and daughters to visit the barracks to look up some recreant husband, son or brother; but they always come with tearful countenances and speak in choking, quavering accents. So when the attaches at the barracks beheld this new specimen of a woman hunting for a loved one, they could not help but wonder what she was going to do when she got a sight of the wayward John Hurston behind the bars.

The turnkey led the way to the prison and Mrs. Hurston was escorted into the first corridor where the plain drunks are kept. She saw her John and he at the same time saw her. He walked hurriedly to the front and said:

"Darling, I knew you would come after me. I am glad."

There was a dangerous gleam in the woman's eyes and she breathed a little hard and fast, when she said:

"Well, you needn't be glad. I did not come down here to get you out. I just wanted to see how you looked behind the bars. Oh, you are a pretty specimen, ain't you? Last night your children went to bed hungry and they were hungry this morning when they woke up. Instead of bringing your money home Saturday night and buying food for your family, you went to the grog shops and got drunk like a beast. I have borrowed a few dollars to keep us from starving and not a penny of it will you get. Will I let you go to the stockade? Yes, and I hope they will make you shovel dirt from daylight to dark. This is the twentieth time you have been drunk within two months, and because I paid you out before you think you are going to keep this thing up. Goodby."

As she started off the man called out to her piteously:

"Please bring me something to eat, dear."

"Not a bite," she snapped back at him. "All the food I have at home belongs to your neglected little children. Somebody will give you plenty of peas and fat meat at the stockade."

He called to her again, but she was gone.

"That may look a little rough," commented an officer, "but it is just what that man deserves. If there were more wives like his, there would be fewer no account husbands spending all their wages for liquor."

THEATERS.

The Grand

Always welcome, little Adelaide Thurston is going to make her fourth annual visit to Atlanta at the Grand tonight, and Tuesday. She will be seen again in the pretty play of Southern patriotism, "Polly Primrose," in which she took the South by storm last season. This character suits Miss Thurston's personality to a dot, as she has always shown a great interest in matters pertaining to this section of the country. During her first visit South, while playing "Sweet Clover," Miss Thurston voluntarily gave a benefit in Atlanta for the rebuilding of the veteran soldiers' home here, which had been destroyed by fire only a few days previous. It has always been her custom to send the flowers she has received over the footlights to cheer the sick at the hospitols. She has endeared herself in so many ways to the people of the South that the Daughters of the Confederacy made her an honorary member and tender her public receptions in many cities. Last season in Richmond, Va., General Fitzhugh Lee, between the acts of her performance, made her a complimentary speech and presented her with a beautiful gold and enameled badge in behalf of the U. D. of C., which the little actress has proudly worn ever since.

Miss Thurston will give a special matinee Tuesday afternoon.

The chorus in "The Tenderfoot," which Richard Carle will appear here in the near future is one of the features of the entertainment. It is a large, well-trained and capable body and includes a large percentage of remarkably pretty young women. From the nature of the story, of "The Tenderfoot," the choristers appear as college graduates, Mexicans, Indians, cowboys and girls, and other denizens of the new southwest. "The Tenderfoot" is indeed a novelty in musical comedy.

The Bijou.

The new melodrama, "A Desperate Chance," by Theodore Kremer, author of "The Fatal Wedding," "Power Behind the Throne" and other successes, will be the attraction at the Bijou tonight and all this week. Mr. Kremer has taken the play from incidents suggested by the exciting lives of the Biddle brothers. While they are largely concerend in the plot, they are not made heroes nor held up as shining examples for the rising generation to emulate.

They are rather types around which the story revolves. There is plenty of heart interest furnished by the wife of the Warden, who, while under the spell of the strong personality of the elder brother, Ed., aids the criminals to escape, leaving home, husband and child and only recovering her senses after the brothers had been killed, as they are endeavoring to escape.

A complete scenic equipment is carried by the Company, representing the actual locality in which the scenes occurred.

FIRE DESTROYS LEGAL TEMPLE

Colquitt Citizens Kept Busy by Many Fire Alarms.

Town Marshal Extinguished One Blaze in Court House, But It Is Thought Incendiary Returned and Completed Work Later in Night.

Colquitt, Ga., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—This city was kept on the move last night answering fire alarms. The first fire broke out about nine o'clock and consumed one of R. W. Growe's residences, which was occupied by Tom Mathis; loss about one thousand dollars, with no insurance. Defective stove flue is supposed to have caused the fire. Mr. Mathis' furniture was saved.

This morning about three o'clock fire was discovered in the court-house but it was too far gone to save the building. All the records with the exception of a few were lost in the fire as well as two sets of Georgia reports.

The general opinion is that the court-house was set on fire.

The town marshal told the reporter that he discovered fire in the court-house about one o'clock and extinguished it and went home, thinking that everything was safe, but the incendiary seemed ta be inclined to carry out his purpose, so waited until about three and set it again.

Loss about three thousand dollars with no insurance.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The way of criminals are dark and varied and their doings often reveal an amount of cunning and ingenuity that would prove immensely profitable if turned into more honest channels.

Within the past two or three weeks a prominent citizen of south Georgia had a narrow escape from severe handling by desperate criminals, but luckily for the Georgian he smalled a mouse in time and profited to the tune of $200 from the scheme to "do him up." His experience brings to light a novel scheme in the annals of crime.

The story as told to The Passing Throng Man by the principal figure concerned was:

"For some months past I have been thinking of purchasing an automobile and on one or two occasions have been visited by agents of all kinds of motor car companies. It is pretty well understood in my community that I am in the market for one of these machines and doubtless the brigands with whom I had to deal later discovered me through this means.

"At any rate, I received a letter from a New Yorker about six weeks ago in which he offered to sell me a very fine automobile. He had met with business reverses, he said, and had understood that I was desirous of buying a good machine. He said his was a dandy and asked $1,500 for it.

"I replied that I did want to buy an auto and that the first time any of my friends were going his way I would have them call around and take a look at his, in the event he hadn't already disposed of it.

By return mail I got an answer saying not to wait for that, as he would send me $200 to make the trip, provided I would guarantee to buy the machine if it came up to his description in every way. I wrote him an acceptance of this proposition and sure enough in due course of mail there came a letter containing New York exchange for $200.

"I packed my grip and boarded the train for New York, fully convinced that I had an honest man to deal with, as he had paid my expenses to come and see his machine before buying. What could be more plausible? In fact, I did not draw one suspicious breath.

"In New York I hunted up the address of my correspondent and found the machine at a small store on a side street. It certainly was a fine machine and came up in every way to the description given me. It was easily worth the price asked and I informed the young man at the store that I was ready to stand by my part of the bargain and buy the machine. I asked him when Mr. Blank, the owner, would be in. I was informed that Mr. Blank worked over in New Jersey and that except on two or three nights in the week he was not in New York city.

"'But,' said my informant, 'he left word with me for you to bring the money to his house in case you decided to purchase at 9 o'clock tomorrow night, at which time he would give you a bill of sale.'

"I took the address of Mr. Blank and went away. I had come prepared to pay cash for the machine, but somehow I began to grow suspicious. Along in the afternoon I decided that I would have a look at Mr. Blank's quarters before hand to see if their appearance would ease my mind at all.

"With some difficulty I found them and to my great disturbance of mind they were in one of the very worst sections of all New York. In order to reach them at all one had to pass through a dark, and at night practically deserted, section covering several blocks where there was little but huge, dingy ware houses and the like. It was an ideal place for a hold up and murder.

"I shuddered when I thought of coming down there with $1,500 in my pocket, alone, at night. I decided that I had at last uncovered the scheme, which was nothing less than robbery and probably murder. So I decided to board a train for home, thinking that if Mr. Blank did prove honest and wrote in regard to his $200 I could mail it to him.

"I have never seen any of the gang since then, nor have I heard one murmur of complaint about my appropriating the $200 which was sent to me to pay expenses of the trip."

The man who runs into Florida on a baggage car was communicative as he sat on a truck in the union depot train shed yesterday.

"This is the harvest time for we southern baggage smashers," he vouchsafed as he relit his pipe, "it's the time of year when we replenish our wardrobes without cost."

"How's that?" asked the curious passing throng man.

"Well," said he of the trunks, "within a few weeks the winter travel to Florida will begin. Chappies and rich guys from all over the country will be wending their way to places where the frost won't bite their pretty faces. And incidentally they'll carry with them a fine array of most fashionable clothes, including shirts, hose, neckties, and the like.

"Now I don't say they all do it, but a great many of us at any rate carry with us a very handy bunch of keys in which we can find at least one that'll unlock any trunk ever checked. Now what's to hinder a poor man from undoing the strap of a fat, prosperous looking trunk and after unlooking that trunk abstracting therefrom everything he needs in the way of silk socks, dress shirts, fancy vests, silver mounted toilet articles and the like.

"Now I know it isn't exactly honorable but these chaps don't need the goods and it sure does a poor devil's heart good to look down at his feet encased in silk and patent leather and to pin round his neck an elegant scarf that he couldn't possibly buy on his little pittance of salary. The other fellow, the man that owns the trunk, doesn't miss what's gone very much and the man who takes these little things can dress in keeping with his tastes, which is a fine thing when a man's taste is somewhat delicate."

BAPTISTS FORM ON NORTH SIDE

Ponce de Leon Avenue Church Organized with Hundred Members.

At a church council held yesterday afternoon in the First Baptist church, the new Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church was formally organized and officially recognized. This was done in the usual way by approving the covenant and articles of faith.

There were present at this church council Rev. Dr. Landrum, presiding, the pastor and six delegates from the First Baptist church, the Second Baptist church, the Jackson Hill Baptist church and the Baptist tabernacle.

The new church organized yesterday with a membership of 115 members, and later two new members were admitted to the church on the profession of faith. The following church officers were then elected: W. J. Northen, chairman; Professor W. F. Dykes, secretary, and C. G. Lippold, treasurer.

The following were elected deacons: W. J. Northen, J. W. Wills, George M. Brown, Fred B. Law, George W. McCarthy and Dr. J. M. Crawford.

As soon as the church was formally organized, two members were admitted on profession of faith, and later a collection taken for state missions that resulted in $252 for the cause.

As previously announced, the new church has bought the lot at the northeast corner of Ponce de Leon and Piedmont avenue. Over $20,000 has already been subscribed for the new church, and it is expected that work on a new building will be commenced in the near future.

Thanks to the invitation of Rev. Dr. Flinn and the congregation of the North Avenue Presbyterian church, the new congregation will use this building until their own church is completed. The offer of the Presbyterian church was accepted, and the generosity acknowledged on every side as in the tendering of the church it was stated that no money could be received from the new congregation.

As a consequence, the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church congregation will meet at the North Avenue Presbyterian church every Sunday afternoon for regular services and Sunday school between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting services will also be held at the same place every Thursday instead of Wednesday night.

Steps will be taken soon for the engaging of a regular pastor, but until that time the pulpit will be supplied.

Among the delegates in attendance at the church council yesterday were: W. W. Orr, Dr. Dunbar Roy, Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention Dr. C. D. Gray, Jerome Silvey, E. R. Black, E. R. Prouder, Virgil Maddox, A. D. Adair, John M. Green, John T. Pendleton, Eugene Thornton, A. C. Briscoe, George Hillyer, George Lowndes, Rev. Dr. John R. White, Rev. Dr. Tate, Byrd Coolidge and J. Matthew.

Bon Voyage Brought $10,000.

Lexington, Ky., October 9.—Bon Voyage, the winner of the 2-year old division of the Kentucky Futurity, $5,000, has been sold to J. S. Clarke, of Butte, Montana, son of United States Senator W. A. Clark, the price paid being $10,000. Bon Voyage is by Expedition, 2:15 3-5, out of Bon Mot. He has a record of 2:15.

Miss Adelaide Thurston, the beautiful and attractive actress who appears at the Grand tonight in Polly Primrose, is a guest at the Piedmont during her stay in the city.

W. A. Bohannon, of Grantville, was a Sunday visitor at the Kimball.

George A. Weller, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is at the Aragon.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lindley, of Powder Springs, are stopping at the Kimball.

Brown Marshall, of Reynolds, Ga., is at the Aragon.

Judge R. T. Daniel, of Griffin, is a guest at the Kimball.

J. C. Lusk, of Jacksonville, Fla., is registered at the Piedmont.

Claude Peyton, of Sylvester, is a guest at the Kimball.

M. M. Clancey, of Buffalo, N. Y., was at the Aragon yesterday.

Sam F. Garlington, of Augusta, is registered at the Piedmont.

R. E. Hodgson, of Savannah, is at the Kimball.

H. M. Warren and wife, of Fitzgerald, are visitors at the Piedmont.

E. D. Hugueley, of West Point, spent Sunday at the Kimball.

F. P. Murray, of Rome, is stopping at the Piedmont.

Knox Golden, of Dallas, Ga., was a visitor at the Kimball yesterday.

D. H. Sadler and H. C. Chubb, both of Stone Mountain, were among the guests at the Aragon on Sunday.

G. M Cohen, of Savannah, is at the Kimball.

A. S. Shealy, of Clemson college, is registered at the Aragon.

F. C. Hodges, of Hodges, S. C., is stopping at the Kimball.

Thomas H. Ross, of Macon, is at the Kimball.

Some "sure things" are surer than others; a savings account is —one of them.

3½% per annum on Savings.

TRUST COMPANY OF GA.,
EQUITABLE BUILDING.

INTEREST GROWS IN GOSPEL UNION

Many Meetings Were Held Yesterday Throughout the City.

Strong and Forceful Speeches Were Made by the Visiting Evangelists in Atlanta's Churches in the Morning, Afternoon and Evening.

Added to the many Sunday services in Atlanta yesterday were those conducted by the evangelists now leading a revival under the auspices of the Business Men's Gospel Union.

In every section of the city yesterday these men, whose lives are devoted to evangelistic work, were heard by large crowds.

Notwithstanding the fact that this is but the beginning of the campaign and that the principal worker of the revival is not yet on the grounds, much progress has been made and the workers already here express themselves as particularly gratified at the willingness with which every request made by them has been met, and with the enthusiasm with which they have been received.

Drs. Toy, Walton and Smith are at present in the city preparing for the coming of Dr. Chapman.

When he arrives everything will be in readiness. He has expressed himself as gratified with the work so far done in Atlanta and the progress made by his coworkers.

Choruses are being drilled in a number of churches of the city and by the time of his arrival the music of the campaign will be provided.

Lists have been secured of all the ministers in the city and of the superintendents of the Sunday schools. Added to these the workers will provide Dr. Chapman with the names of all those in Atlanta interested in the work, who are willing to act as ushers in the churches, that is to become assistants in the work.

Services on Sunday.

The four evangelists in the city, Drs. Schaffer, Smith, Walton and Toy, had a busy time yesterday.

Dr. Schaffer spoke at the First Methodist church Sunday school at 9:30 o'clock. He also visited the Sunday schools at St. Mark church and at the North Avenue Presbyterian church. At 11 o'clock he spoke at the North Avenue Presbyterian church. In the afternoon he held a service for the children and young people at the Woodward Avenue Baptist church. At 7:30 o'clock he preached at the Second Baptist church.

Rev. Daniel Toy spoke at 11 o'clock at the Emmanual Baptist church.

At 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon he addressed a large congregation of men and women at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Toy spoke on "The Wages of Sin Is Death," and interspersed his remarks with many anecdotes illustrating the subject he had chosen and bearing with particular interest on the lives of men working on the railroads.

At the end of his talk of one hour and ten minutes, he called for those in the audience who wished to be prayed for to hold up their hands. Twenty-one hands were finally lifted.

Dr. Frank Dickson directed the music and sang the solos.

Dr. Smith preached at 11 o'clock at the Jones Avenue Baptist church, and at 7:45 at the Baptist tabernacle.

Yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Mansfield director, Rev. George Stewart addressed a large audience at the Wesleyan Memorial church. His subject was "The Stuff That Men Are Made Of." Last night at 7:30 he spoke to an audience of some 2,000 people in a big tent located on the corner of Boulevard and Highland avenue. Mr. Stewart was invited to come to Atlanta to take part in the gospel union meetings by the ministers of the Grace Methodist church, the Jackson Hill Baptist, and the Westminster Presbyterian church, all three being connected for the work of this campaign.

He will speak again this afternoon and tonight at 3:30 o'clock and at 7:30 o'clock. Those who wish to attend these meetings can take Houston street cars, Boulevard cars and Forrest avenue cars, as the tent is only one block away from Forrest avenue.

Rev. R. A. Walton and Dr. Pugh, singer, took charge of a young people's rally at the First Methodist church yesterday afternoon.

A big congregation was present at the evening service held at the Second Baptist church in the Capitol avenue district. The sermons were preached by Dr. Rice, of the Central Presbyterian church, who took as his subject "Obedience to Faith." Dr. White conducted the services. The singing of the chorus was especially good.

The Programme for Today.

Rev. Arthur J. Smith will preach at 3:45 at the Jones Avenue Baptist church and at night at 7:30 at the Baptist Tabernacle.

Rev. R. A. Walton and Mr. Pugh, the Welsh singer, will be at St. Mark Methodist at 3:30 P. M. and at North Avenue Presbyterian at 7:30 P. M.

Mr. Daniel Toy and Mr. Frank Dickson will be at the St. Paul Methodist church at 3:30 P. M. and at Woodward Avenue Baptist church at 7:30 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Schaffer will hold children's meetings at the Moore Memorial church at 3 P. M. and at the Central Baptist church at 4:30 P. M.

The noon prayer-meeting for business men will be continued today. The hour is from 12:30 to 1:15 and the meetings are held at the First Baptist church. Rev. Geo. Stewart will address the meeting today.

At First Presbyterian.

Services in the central district are to be held daily and will be conducted by Drs. Landrum, Bridewell, Jenkins and Mack. The afternoon service in this district will be held at the First Baptist church at 3:30 o'clock, and the evening service at 7:45 o'clock at First Presbyterian. The musical programmes at these churches add to the interest of the meetings.

GEORGIAN AMONG ENTRIES.

Brumby, of Marietta, Will Try for Pool Championship.

St. Louis, October 9.—The complete list of entries for the national pool championship tournament, which will begin here tomorrow night, was announced today.

The contestants, all of whom are in the city, will be Alfredo de Oro and Grant Eby, of New York; Jerome R. Keough, of Buffalo, N. Y.; W. H. Clearwater, of Pittsburg; Frank Sherman, of Washington; Charles Weston, Albany, N. Y.; B. H. Brumby, Marietta, Ga., and Thomas Hueston, St. Louis.

Budweiser
Is Ideal

The Standard of Quality by which all other Beers are judged.

Highest in price, but leads in sales. 100,402,500 bottles sold in 1903.

"KING OF BOTTLED BEERS"

BUDWEISER is branded on the cork to guard against deception.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, St. Louis, U.S.A.

World's Fair Visitors will find the Anheuser-Busch Brewery the principal feature of the World's Fair City. All are welcome.

Orders Promptly Filled by
POTTS THOMPSON LIQUOR CO., Distributors, Atlanta, Ga.

HICKS' CAPUDINE TRADE MARK

Cures That Headache.

Capudine cures all kinds of aches, whether head, back, or limbs; relieves stomach troubles, monthly pains, etc. Straightens out the nerves after excessive smoking or dissipation. Absolutely Harmless. IT'S LIQUID.

Trial Bottle, 10c at druggists... by dose at founts.



MAJOR DOZIER GOES ON COURT

Will Serve in Place of Captain Wilson in Trial of Officers.

Major J. S. Dozier, of the First cavalry, Georgia state troops, has been named as a member of the courtmartial which meets in Savannah today, in place of Captain W. T. B. Wilson, of the Governor's Horse Guard.

This is the fourth change made in the court martial since it was first appointed by Governor Terrell. Captain Wilson presented reasons why it would be impracticable for him to serve with the court, and these were wired to Governor Terrell in New York by Colonel A. J. Scott, assistant adjutant general.

Governor Terrell answered by wire stating that he would relieve Captain Wilson, if Colonel Scott could find another suitable officer to serve in his place. Major Dozier, when seen about the matter, consented to serve, and Captain Wilson was relieved.

Major Dozier, together with other members of the court martial living in this section of the state, left the city last night for Savannah where the courtmartial convenes today in the armory of the First infantry regiment.

It is thought the courtmartial will complete its labors this week. Colonel George M. Napier, judge advocate general, has been quoted as expressing the opinion that the trial of Captain R. M. Hitch, who was in charge of the troops at Statesboro, will occupy but one day. Captain Hitch will be the first of the officers to be placed on trial this morning. He will be defended by Colonel W. M. Toomer, of Waycross, and D. C. Barrow, Jr., of Savannah.

TRAIN WRECKED AT OGLETHORPE

Nine Cars of Cotton Were Entirely Demolished.

Oglethorpe, Ga., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Eastbound extra number ten fifty-five, on the Central Railway, in charge of Conductor Burke and Engineer Scoville was wrecked just east of the depot here at five o'clock this morning.

Nine cars of cotton were derailed, eight of which are a total wreck. Both the morning passenger trains were delayed here about two hours making transfer.

The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a defective wheel. A wrecking train with Superintendent Hall and a crew from Macon reached the scene about nine o'clock and the track is being rapidly cleared. Many people from Montezuma and the surrounding country have viewed the wreck today.

LIGHTS OUT, SEVERAL SHOT.

Negro Festival Results in Usual Bloody Row.

Tallahassee, Fla., October 9.—At a negro festival at Crawfordville Saturday night, twelve miles south of Tallahassee, the lights were blown out and a fusilade ensued with result that four negroes were shot. One is dead and two more seriously wounded. No details are obtainable.

EISEMAN BROS.,

Entire Building—Six Floors and Basement.

"No, we can't use those overcoats," we said to a manufacturer a week or so ago, "they are not up to our standard."

A few days later in he came again—"they are better now, but still not good enough," we said.

Yesterday a third time—"Now they are right—put one on." It was pretty as a picture—and in ten minutes the sample was sold.

"Well," said the manufacturer, *"to produce such clothing taxes the very highest talent and energy in the entire clothing world."*

That hits the nail square on the head. Nothing but the best skill will do. We are after the best clothing that can be made, and we have it.

[The following is the advertising used by one of the largest retail Clothiers in America.]

Now, don't you see how the usual Clothing business works. Here's a manufacturer trying to slip in Clothing that is not up to his customer's standard.

He presents the samples three times before succeeding in pleasing the retailer.

The whole transaction clearly shows that the manufacturer had no personal pride, no deep interest, no idealism in his products beyond the purely mercenary one of selling them. If he could have palmed off inferior goods—it was well enough for him. But the intended purchaser saw defects and they were not corrected until three attempts had been made to sell the Overcoats as they were.

The Clothing you buy here is made in our own factory by our own tailors for our own retail trade.

We never try to deceive ourselves. Our factory people don't any more endeavor to impose on our confidence than we do on yours.

From the spinning of the yarns into fabrics to the finishing of the tailoring your interests are carefully guarded—amply protected.

Many manufacturers never hesitate at subterfuges. They are satisfied to sell the retailer—and don't care a fig for the fate of their products after they are sold. The retailers are left to hold the bag until the consumer comes along and relieves them.

Well, we are makers and retailers in one and are absolutely free from chances of errors or tricks.

EISEMAN BROS.,

11-13-15-17 WHITEHALL ST.

ATLANTA——WASHINGTON——BALTIMORE.

Agents for { Celebrated Hess Shoes, Stuttgarter Sanitary Underwear, Dr. Deimel's Linen Mesh Underwear.

COAL GAS KILLS SIX IN TUNNEL

Train Parted Beneath the St Clair River.

Three of Train Crew Suffocated While Stalled in Tunnel and Three Lost Lives While Attempting to Rescue Comrades.

Port Huron, Mich., October 9.—Six employees of the Grand Trunk railroad were suffocated to death by coal gas early today in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the St. Clair river from Port Huron to Sarnia, Ont. A coal train broke in two while passing through the tunnel and three of the train crew were suffocated while part of the train lay stalled in the tunnel. The engineer lost his life when he returned and endeavored to push the stalled cars back to safety, and two other rescuers perished in vain attempts to penetrate the gaseous atmosphere of the great tube.

The dead:

A. S. BEGG, Port Huron, superintendent of terminals.

ENGINEER JOHN COLEMAN, Port Huron.

CONDUCTOR J. B. SIMPSON, Sarnia, Ont.

CONDUCTOR D. T. TINSLEY, Sarnia, Ont.

BRAKEMAN THOMAS McGRATH, Sarnia, Ont.

BRAKEMAN D. A. GILLIS, Sarnia, Ont.

The train which entered from the American side of the tunnel was made up of seventeen coal cars. When it broke, Engineer Coleman realized that the accident had happened and with the three cars that were still attached to the engine steamed out of the tunnel into the Sarnia yards. He hastily detached his engine and went back into the tube for the stalled cars. When his engine reached them he attempted to push them back through the tunnel and out on the American side.

Grade Was Too Steep.

The grade proved too steep, however, and the attempt was a failure. The engine and cars rolled back into the gas laden tunnel and Engineer Coleman was suffocated at his post in the engine cab. His fireman, Fred Forester, with great presence of mind, jumped into the partly filled water tank of the engine, where there was enough air to preserve his life, although he is in a serious condition tonight.

When news of the broken train reached the American side of the tunnel, Superintendent Begg, accompanied by two employees, started in on foot, hoping that the train was near enough to the entrance so that they might rescue and carry out some of the crew.

They had gone but a short distance when the coal gas became stifling and Begg succumbed. The other rescuers succeeded in crawling to the portal of the tunnel on their hands and knees.

Meanwhile preparations were being made at the Sarnia end of the tunnel to rescue the imprisoned train crew. An engine with a party of rescuers entered the tube and had proceeded but a short distance when they found John Haley, a track walker, lying unconscious on the track.

He was taken out and again the engine plunged into the gaseous atmosphere. The rescuers were overcome, however, by the gas before the train was reached, and Brakeman McGrath died. Switchman Blake, who was a member of the party, after a time made another attempt to penetrate the gas, and this time succeeded in reaching the stalled engine. Simpson, Tinsley and Gillis were found dead in the caboose.

Fireman Forester was in the water tank of the engine nearly two hours before being rescued and his escape is regarded as almost miraculous.

FAMILY AFFAIR CAUSES DEATHS

Two Are Fatally Shot in Row Near Houston, Texas.

Houston, Texas, October 9.—As a result of trouble growing out of family affairs, two men were shot to death late this afternoon about 3 miles from Houston.

Hermann Ottman and Ernest Schilling, Sr., are dead; Frederick Schilling has a bad wound in the leg and Ernest Schilling, Jr., is wounded in the foot.

Ottman went to the home of the elder Schilling and went into the house. What transpired is not known, but the shooting followed.

Ernest Schilling, Sr., was an accidental victim, it is believed, but was killed by Ottman.

Shenandoah Not Burned.

Roanoke, Va., October 9.—Fire, which broke out at 1 o'clock this morning in the Kauffmann hotel, at Shenandoah, Va., and threatened the destruction of the town, which has a population of 2,000, was gotten under control three hours later after three hotels, two stores and four small shops and a restaurant had been destroyed. There was no wind at the time and this saved the town. Among the buildings burned were the Shenandoah inn, Shenandoah hotel, Kaukmann house, Pratt's grocery store and Miller's feed store. The origin of the fire is unknown. Total properly loss is about $20,000, partly covered by insurance.

After It.

(From The Chicago Record-Herald.)

"I see that the Kansas banks have $100,000,000 to lend—say, wait! I want to talk to you—where are you going?"

"To Kansas."

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. Get a package at your grocers to-day. 10 cts.

FAIR METHODS USED FOR FAIR

No Exhibits Gotten Through Corrupt Schemes.

In One State Seven Men Demanded Consideration for Putting Through Appropriation Bill, Which They Defeated When Turned Down.

St. Louis, October 9.—Charles M. Reeves, chief of the department of domestic exploitation, has completed his report of the legislative work of the world's fair, for submission to President Francis.

It shows that the states of the American union have expended about $8,000,000 on their buildings and exhibits at the exposition. The expense of carry on this work aggregated a little over $40,000, or a fraction over one-half of 1 per cent. Fourty-four states, territories and possessions are represented by buildings, some of them having a number of buildings devoted to various purposes.

Mr. Reeves began this work more than three years ago in connection with his work as secretary of the committee on states and territorial exhibits.

In speaking of the work, he said:

"Not one penny of the money obtained was corruptly expended in the accomplishment of these splendid achievements. Every cent was accounted for on the books of the department of domestic exploitation and a duplicate record is kept by the auditor of the Louisiana Purchase exposition.

Hold Up Game Attempted.

"Only one state out of the 51 states, territories and possessions having buildings and exhibits on the exposition grounds were approached with a corrupt proposition and that was not made to me direct. A cliqué of about seven men declared they controlled the legislature of the state in question, and they demanded a consideration for passing a bill appropriation for the state exhibits in the fair.

This was not considered for a moment, and the bill was defeated. We arranged a private subscription plan which worked well, but the people, without a hint from St. Louis surmised the reasons for the failure of the bill and I have been told that every one of the seven was defeated for renomination or reelection at the subsequent primaries and elections. The next legislature made a rather liberal appropriation.

"Few promises were made. Neither inducements nor passes were held out to legislators as an inducement to pass our bills, yet but three states were without representation when the exposition opened—Delaware, South Carolina and Florida. A bill was carried by the South Carolina legislature in 1902, but representation failed for other reasons. Florida has since swung into line with an exhibit."

UNFIT PERSONS TOOK CHILDREN

Dr. Swayne Had Thrilling Experience with Arizona People.

St. Louis, October 9.—Minus thirty-six of the fifty-seven children with which he came through St. Louis ten days ago, en route to the southwest, Dr. M. Whitney Swayne, superintendent of the New York Foundling asylum, again passed through, this time bound for New York.

Dr. Swayne denied that any of the children were missing, but admitted his stay in Morenci, Ariz., had hardly been that which he had anticipated.

"The trouble," Dr. Swayne stated, "was due to the fact that one of our fathers, unfamiliar with the community, had recommended that we place certain children in certain families. We had already established two 'colonies' in Kansas and Arkansas, and had twenty-one children left. When about half of them had been placed in Morenci, the unfitness of some of the families to raise children was brought to my attention, and I at once started out to collect the babes, who range in years from three to five. We soon had quite a crowd about our car headquarters. Some of its members were those from whom I had taken the children and others were those who were attempting to dictate where the children should be placed.

"They all presented a hostile appearance and I thought it best to withdraw. As if to frighten me, they gathered about the coach in which we travel and flourished their guns. The children were not old enough to appreciate their danger and we had no panic.

"Some of the sisters were quite unstrung and we left as soon as possible. I am sure that we have records of all the children we took and that none is unaccounted for. I shall take the remaining twenty-one to New York, via Chicago, and they will be placed in some other part of the country."

STAND BY PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Citizens of Lippe Resent Attempt to Displace Him.

Berlin, October 9.—A popular voice against the endeavor to displace Prince Leopold from the regency was raised today in Lippe, at a public meeting held in Lage, which was attended by 1,000 subjects from all parts of the principality.

The assemblage adopted a resolution saying the convocation regarded attempts to contest the decree of the regency, as manifested in the emperor's telegram, in reply to the Schaumburg governments' protest, as an unwarranted and deplorable attack upon the autonomy and sovereignty of Lippe, and urging that the diet take a firm stand in favor of Prince Leopold.

To prove that devotion and loyalty to the interest of Lippe did not conflict with fealty to the empire, the meeting closed with cheers for Emperor William, as well as Prince Leopold.

Flat Trick.

Stubb—But why did you give the man in the next flat a phonograph if you detest him?

Penn—For a purpose, old man.

Stubb—I don't see what I could be.

Penn—Well, just as the phonograph started up the landlord lowered my rent.

WOMAN DROWNS WHILE BATHING

Niece of Former Postmaster General Wilson Meets Death.

Miss Bessie Wilson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., Was Engulfed in Waves of Ocean at Virginia Beach Yesterday Afternoon.

Norfolk, Va., October 9.—Miss Bessie Wilson, of Clarksburg, W. Va., niece of the late William L. Wilson, former postmaster general, and afterward president of Washington and Lee university, was drowned while bathing at Virginia Beach this afternoon.

Her body was recovered. Miss Mary Wilson, of Charlestown, W. Va., daughter of the former postmaster general; Miss Mary M. Simpson, of Buchanan, Va.; Miss Eliza Dillon, of Indian Rock, Va., and Miss Louise Latimer, of Washington, sister of Lieutenant Julian L. Latimer, U. S. N., were rescued by United States life savers, and are in a serious condition at the Princess Anne hotel, but will recover.

The party went into the surf accompanied by E. Stormont, a resident of the beach. He was teaching them to float, and before he was aware of it several of the young women had drifted beyond their depth and were in danger of drowning.

Mr. Stormont swam to the shore and launched a small surf boat. Speeding to the rescue, he succeeded in getting Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Simpson, Miss Dillon and Miss Latimer aboard.

Before he could reach Miss Bessie Wilson the boat capsized. Realizing his inability to save all the party unaided, Mr. Stormont returned to the shore and ran to the life-saving station for help.

The crew immediately launched the surf boat and hurried down the coast. They reached the drowning girls in time to rescue four, but when Miss Bessie Wilson was picked up her life was extinct.

HENRY PAYNE LAID TO REST

Late Postmaster General Buried at Milwaukee.

25,000 PERSONS SAW CORPSE.

Pallbearers Were Eight Postmen Who Had Served Mr. Payne at Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, October 9.—The remains of Postmaster General Henry Clay Payne were laid to rest in Forest Home cemetery in this city this afternoon.

It is estimated that 25,000 persons viewed the remains at the city hall before they were removed to All Saints cathedral this afternoon. Mrs. Payne and members of the funeral party who accompanied the remains from Washington took a farewell view of the departed at noon.

At 3 o'clock the casket was placed in a hearse and under an escort of 200 letter carriers of the Milwaukee postoffice, the procession moved to the church. The active pallbearers were eight letter carriers of the Milwaukee postoffice who were employes at the time Mr. Payne was postmaster of Milwaukee. The honorary pallbearers included Secretaries Paul Morton, Victor H. Metcalf and James Wilson, United States Senators Quarles and Spooner, Elmer Dover and Harry S. New.

The funeral party was met at the church entrance by Bishop I. L. Nicholson, his assistants and a surpliced choir of forty voices, who preceded them to the chancel. The full Episcopal services for the dead were read by Bishop Nicholson. The services at the church over the remains were replaced in the hearse and the funeral party, consisting of the family, Bishop Nicholson and the clergy, the honorary pallbearers and a few intimate friends, proceeded to Forest Home cemetery.

The services at the grave were private.

LESLIE SHAW AT MILWAUKEE.

Could Not Remain to Attend Henry Payne's Funeral.

Milwaukee, October 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw arrived in Milwaukee this morning and left on an early afternoon train for Oswego, N. Y., where he has an engagement to deliver a speech Monday evening. Mr. Shaw's engagement would not permit of his remaining for the funeral of Postmaster General Payne. He accompanied Mrs. Payne and other members of the funeral party to the city at noon, when he looked on the face of his dead colleague for the last time.

Secretaries Morton, Metcalf, Wilson and other members of the Washington party who remained for the obsequies left on a special train for the east at 7 o'clock tonight.

Will Maintain Prohibition.

Rome, October 9.—Contrary to assertions that Pope Pius is disposed to absolve Catholics from the prohibition to participate in political elections, a prominent cardinal has assured the Associated Press that the prohibition will be maintained, and that a special notice to that effect will be issued shortly before the approaching general election.

Quiet Sunday for Parker.

Esopus, N. Y., October 9.—Judge Parker spent a quiet Sunday. He attended church at Kingston and in the afternoon took a long walk. William F. Sheehan, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic national committee, called at Rosemount and later returned to New York. Judge Parker will go to New York tomorrow, returning here Thursday.

Hill Off for Maryland.

New York, October 9.—Ex-Senator Hill tonight arrived from Albany. Tomorrow he will leave for Baltimore, where he will join the democratic vice presidential nominee, Henry Davis, and party on their campaigning tour.

Davis Leaves for Baltimore.

Elkins, W. Va., October 9.—Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis left at 2:40 this afternoon for Baltimore. Mr. Davis will address a democratic meeting in Baltimore tomorrow night.

BAR DIVORCEES FROM THE ALTAR

So Pleads Bishop Coane at Boston.

Says It Is Time for Canons of the Church to Agree With Prayer—Canterbury Heard by Throng.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Great crowds went to Trinity church today to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury speak and to the church of the Advent where a mass meeting in the interest of upholding the sanctity of the marriage bond was addressed by several well known leaders in the Episcopal church.

At both places the crowds were so large that the doors had to be closed some time before the opening services.

It is expected that the Archbishop of Canterbury will leave Boston on Thursday for New York, from which port he will sail for home.

At the church of the Advent this afternoon Rt. Rev. William Crosswell Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, delivered an address.

Bishop Doane is chairman of the inter-denominational committee of churches which is endeavoring to secure conformity regarding the remarriage of persons who have been divorced. In his address today the bishop said:

"I think that the time has arrived when my own church should deal with the question concerning remarriage. Although the church of England does not admit the marriage of persons who have been divorced, the Episcopal church of this country allows the marriage of the innocent person in a case of infidelity."

Bishop Doane quoted from the marriage ritual of the prayer book to show that nothing but death could sever those who have been united in holy matrimony, and continued:

"I think it is time that the canons of the church agreed with the prayer book."

His grace, Rev. Randall Davidson, the archbishop of Canterbury, today preached to the largest congregation that has attended a regular service at Trinity church since the days when the eloquence of the late Phillips Brooks was a feature of the religious world. The archbishop found his text in Acts i, 7-8:

"It is not for us to know the times or the seasons which the Father has set within his own authority. But ye shall receive power."

He said:

"You in the United States are face to face with problems bewildering in their greatness and perplexity. No Christian nation has ever before now, in the world's history, had to deal with such a gigantic transfer to its own shores of people of other creeds and tongues and races, in different stages of civilization, who have got to be assimilated and combined and nationalized, and that speedily, if harm and confusion are not to ensue."

NARROW ESCAPE FOR PASSENGERS

Runaway Occurs on Steep Grade of Saluda Mountain.

Spartanburg, S. C., Oct. 9.—(Special.)—Passenger train No. 14 from Asheville, ran away on Saluda Mountain grade this morning about 10 o'clock and was switched on one of the safety switches on the grade.

The engine ran beyond the spur and was turned over.

Engineer Lowe and his firemen escaped by jumping.

The cars, filled with passengers, stopped just at the end of the steep spur track. There were none seriously hurt.

The train was delayed three hours.

Agius Leaves for Home.

Rome, October 9.—Archbishop Agius, papal delegate to the Philippine Islands, left Rome this evening for the United States and the Philippines. He was accompanied to the station by Archbishop Chapelle and Father Zorignac, both of New Orleans, a number of Filipino students, several prominent clergymen and laymen and other notable people. Count Sentucci will go with the archbishop to the Philippines.

Private Jimmy.

"There was a time when girls used to keep their inside clothes a secret, but I'm plumb gun-shy if the girls these days don't come pretty near advertisin' everything they've got in their trunk." Extract from "Private Jimmy on Love, Divorce and Wrinkles." This story, by Alan Rogers, is gotten up in booklet form with illustration and is yours for the asking. A postal card to R. M. Rose Co., the old Reliable Distillers, Atlanta, Ga., asking for Private Jimmy Booklet C, will bring it to you.

SACK OF ROCKS WEIGHTED BODY

Unknown White Man Found Dead in Broad River.

Initials "C. A. L." on Clothing is Only Clue to Identity of Corpse, Which Had been in River for Week or Ten Days.

Elberton, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—The body of an unknown white man was found in Broad river, near Bell's ferry bridge, yesterday, having a sack of rocks tied to it.

The back of his head was crushed and there were other evidences of foul play.

He was about middle age, and his laundry showed the initials "C. A. L." No one has been missing from the nearby community either in Wilkes or Elbert, and so far no clew to his identity has been obtained.

A coroner's inquest has been ordered, when a thorough effort will be made to ferret out the mystery.

Dr. Comer, who examined the body, thinks it had been in the water a week or ten days, and that there is no question of foul play.

FLUSHED A GAME OF CRAPS.

Officer Wells Surprises a Little Sunday Game in Devil's Dip.

As Bicycle Officer Wells was returning to the police barracks yesterday afternoon to report off, he paused opposite a little house at 174 Magnolia street, for his ear had caught the sound of jingling money, and after standing still for a few seconds, he unmistakably heard:

"I fades yer."

"Den put up yer money."

"Hit am already up."

"Oh, go on and toss de bones."

"Dere dey is. It am seben sno' as yer bawn."

"Gimme de bones dissertime."

The beautiful Sabbath afternoon was being desecrated with a game of craps. The officer looked out upon the quiet city, took a squint at the setting sun as it dipped near the crest of the far off hills. All nature seemed peaceful and contented; but here in this little house a quintette of citizens from Devil's Dip were tossing the bones or throwing the dice.

"I will take a hand in this little game," said the officer to himself, and he slipped around the house so he could see through a window, and he beheld the quintette of Devil Dippers squatting on the floor around an old quilt. There were several nickels on the cloth and one negro was tossing the bones and crying out:

"Come seben-eleben."

A few minutes later five dejected negroes were on their way to the police barracks where they registered as: Paul Crowder, Bob Smith, George Gamaway, Lewis Walker and Jesse Oliver.

BISHOP KEILEY SAID MASS.

Bishop Gave the Congregation the Papal Blessing of Pope Pius X.

Bishop Keiley, who has just returned to America after a visit to Rome, said mass at the Sacred Heart church yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and gave the congregation the papal blessing.

For the first time in Atlanta, the choir was composed of male voices. The Sacred Heart church is the first in the diocese of Georgia to obey the instructions of Pope Pius X, issued several months ago. The different churches were given until the first of the year to make the change, but Father Gunn, pastor of the Sacred Heart, determined to make the innovation as soon as possible. From this time on the music in the church will be rendered by male voices.

Five priests assisted at the sacrifice of the mass. The church was packed with the members of the congregation, and others who had come to see the service.

Bishop Keiley took his subject from St John iv, preaching on "Faith." He applied faith to the different principles of the Catholic church, showing how easily all doubt in matters of principles of the church, difficult to understand, could be dispelled, illustrating this by showing how mankind is prone to faith, believing many things which are not in themselves clear.

In the afternoon at 4 o'clock vespers were sung at the church, and Bishop Keiley gave the papal benediction.

RUBE WADDELL A FIREMAN.

$100,000 Blaze in Livery Stable at Washington.

Washington, October 9.—Fire on the upper floor of William F. & B. F. Downey's livery stable, 1622 to 1628 L. street, northwest, today, caused a loss of about $100,000.

Some of the finest carriages owned in Washington, many of them belonging to senators, members of the diplomatic corps and wealthy Washingtonians, stored in the building, were burned. The fire started from defective electric light wiring. The loss on the building and to the firm's stock is about $75,000, and to private parties $25,000.

Waddell, the Philadelphia baseball pitcher, turned volunteer fireman, and with his handkerchief across his mouth, entered the burning building with the firemen.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, October 9.—Forecast for Monday and Tuesday:

Georgia: Fair and warm Monday; Tuesday showers; colder in west portions; fresh south winds.

Virginia: Showers Monday, except fair in southeast portion; Tuesday showers and colder; brisk south winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair and warm Monday; Tuesday showers; colder in west portions; fresh south winds.

Eastern Florida: Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh northeast to north winds.

Louisiana: Showers Monday, with colder in west portion; Tuesday fair; fresh south, shifting to west, winds.

Western Florida and Alabama: Fair Monday; Tuesday showers and colder; increasing south winds.

Mississippi: Fair Monday, except showers and colder in west portion; Tuesday showers in east, fair in west, colder; fresh south, shifting to west winds.

Eastern Texas: Fair Monday, colder in northwest portion; Tuesday fair; fresh south, shifting to west, winds.

A Notable Book

Recollections and Letters of

General Robert E. Lee

By CAPTAIN ROBERT E. LEE.

The hero of the Confederacy is here shown intimately, through his family letters and his son's recollections, as a living personage, a kindly husband and father, and an ideal leader—the type and embodiment of all that is best in the Southerner. To read this book gives one a fresh thrill of pride in being an American.

Four portraits in photogravure. Net, $2.50; postage 25 cents extra.

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Old Gorgon Graham
By GEORGE HORACE LORIMER
"The humor of business." 50th thousand. *Illustrated, $1.50.*

The Deliverance
By ELLEN GLASGOW. The best novel of 1904. 57,000 sold in eight months. *Illustrated, $1.50.*

STATE FAIR

Macon, Ga.

October 19th to 29th Inclusive.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA

Railway Schedules.

No. 4 Daily	No. 12 Daily	No. 2 Daily	EXTRA Oct. 19, 20, 25, 26, 27.	No. 14 Daily	STATIONS.	No. 3 Daily	No. 11 Daily	No. 1 Daily	No. 15 Daily	EXTRA Oct. 19, 24, 25, 26.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
9.00	4.00	7.50	6.40	1.20	Lv.. ..Atlanta.. ..Ar	7.35	11.20	4.15	7.40	9.30
10.21	5.28	9.15	8.05	2.30	Lv.. ..Griffin.. ..Lv	6.06	9.54	2.07	6.08	8.02
11.03	6.01	9.47	8.38	.....	Lv. Barnesville ..Lv	5.38	9.24	2.42	5.38	7.36
12.25	7.20	11.10	10.00	4.00	Ar.. ...Macon .. Lv	4.15	8.00	1.30	4.15	6.15
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Special Train Atlanta to Macon Oct. 19, 20, 25, 26, 27; Macon to Atlanta Oct. 19, 24, 25, 26.

EXCURSION TICKETS

On sale Oct. 18 to 28, inclusive, and for trains arriving Macon prior to noon Oct. 29th at rate of ONE FARE PLUS 75c. From Atlanta $3.39. Parlor car on trains 1 and 2. Sleeping cars on trains 3 and 4, 14 and 15.

TICKET OFFICE 16 WALL STREET AND UNION DEPOT.

SHORT ITEMS OF LOCAL INTEREST

MISS MABEL TANNER, 15 YEARS of age, daughter of Herbert M. Tanner, died yesterday morning at the residence of her parents, 418 Piedmont avenue. The funeral will be conducted from the residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The interment will be at Westview.

MRS. ANNIE MAYES COLLIER, who died Saturday morning, will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, corner of Hilliard and Houston streets. The interment will be at Westview.

THE BODY OF MRS. A. M. ADAMS, who died Saturday morning, was taken to Adamsville, Ga., early yesterday morning.

THE BODY OF MRS. S. DUGGAN was taken to her old home in Douglasville, Ga., yesterday morning. She died here Friday afternoon.

FREDERICK MARTIN, AGED 61, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, corner of Hemphill avenue and Emmett street. He had suffered with cancer of the throat several months. He leaves a wife and five sons. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the interment will be at Westview. The following will act as pallbearers: W. E. Newill, Sam Walker, J. E. Clarke, A. D. Reeves and J. W. Hoxie.

MRS. ANNIE J. ANDERSON, AGED 23, wife of J. C. Anderson, an employee of the Southern railroad, died yesterday afternoon at her residence, 35 Hayden street. The funeral will be conducted at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the residence. The interment will be at Oakland.

THE DAUGHTERS OF ISABELLA will effect an organization here some time in the near future. A preliminary meeting was held in the basement of Sacred Heart church yesterday afternoon, at which the project was discussed and favorably decided upon. Members of the order from Augusta and Savannah came to the city to attend the meeting and assist in organizing.

MRS. ELIZABETH GUTHRIE, AGED 58, died of heart failure at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence, 107 Kirkwood avenue. The body will be taken to Acworth, Ga., tomorrow morning at 8:22 o'clock for interment.

MARTHA J. TRIMBLE, 11 MONTHS of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Trimble, died at East Point, Ga., yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock. Funeral services will be conducted from the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The interment will be at Mt. Olive.

ALLEN COACHING MERCER.

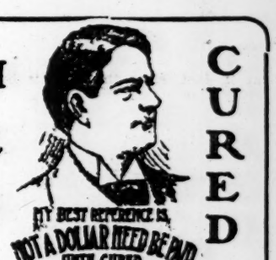
Anne Arbor Foocball Player Engaged by Mercer Students to Take Charge of of Eleven.

C. R. Allen, the son of Senator Allen, of Washington state, and one of the football stars of Anne Arbor, Mich., will coach the Mercer team this year. He has arrived in Macon and has gone to work.

The schedule which will be prepared by the Mercer manager will not give the team many hard games. Still it will be a preparation for the work of next year, when, in all probability, Mercer will be regularly represented on the gridiron.

It is believed that the first game will be played with Florida State college. This game should give the Mercer team a good hard fight, and will probably win out. If this game is secured it is probable that the next game will be with Florida university.

Mr. Allen is not receiving compensation for his services. It is thought that he will be persuaded to come south again next year to train the Mercer team.



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No. 7 Marietta St., (up stairs). Atlanta, Ga.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON

It may be in its primary stage, or it may have been hereditary or contracted in early days, thereby being constitutional. We cure all its complications; we stop its progress, eradicate every vestage of poison from the system, and this without the use of mercury or potash.

Our guarantee to cure is "Not a dollar need be paid until cured."

Varicocele, Stricture, Unnatural Discharges, Loss of Manly Vigor, Drains, Losses, Kidney, Bladder and Private Diseases Cured.

Hours: 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sunday 9 to 1.

—CONSULTATION FREE—

Dr. King Corner Marietta and Peachtree Entrance, 7 Marietta, Atlanta.

If you cannot call, write.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Circulars issued by General Manager W. M. Legg, of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway Company, announce the appointment of F. W. Armstrong acting general freight and passenger agent in charge of traffic, vice R. B. Coleman, resigned. The office of assistant geenral freight and passenger agent is abolished.

Advices have been received that considerable Atlanta freight has been tied up on the Santa Fe railroad, because of the flooded district of the Canadian river.

And now comes word that a passenger on the miniature railroad in St. Louis was dragged for a distance of 100 feet and sustained injuries from which he may not recover. Except for the serious side of the accident, it seems really funny that a man could sustain such severe injuries from a tiny train that looks about big enough to carry away in your pocket as a souvenir of a trip.

Memphis, October 9.—William L. Smith, formerly chief clerk in the office of Second Vice President J. T. Harahan, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in Chicago, has been appointed assistant to the second vice president, vice A. W. Sullivan, who goes to the Missouri Pacific as general manager. Mr. Smith is widely known in railroad circles, having for years been assistant agent, with headquarers in Memphis.

New York, October 9.—L. F. Loree, former executive head of the Rock Island, has left Chicago permanently for New York. He refused to discuss his future, but it is said he will take a long rest in an effort to regain his health.

Mrs. Bowden Out of Danger.

Spartanburg, S. C., October 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. Malcolm Bowden, of this city, who was attacked by her brother, Charlie W. George, is reported to be in no danger of death, although from first reports she was in a critical condition.

Always Remember the Full Name **Laxative Bromo Quinine** Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

CALLS FOR GAME ARE UNANSWERED

University of Georgia Keeps Silent on Tech Game Proposition.

The People of the State Are Interested in Both Colleges and Want to See the Two Elevens Meet on the Gridiron This Season.

Despite all the calls that have been made for a Georgia-Tech game this season, the athletic authorities of the University of Georgia have remained silent, refusing to discuss the situation and thus giving rise to hopes of the possibility of such a contest.

So far as Georgia is concerned it rather seems as if that college has decided that Tech shall be excluded as rigidly from its schedule this season as are the colleges blacklisted by the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic association, even though there was at one time rumors of a game with South Carolina.

A college has a right to refuse to play any other team it chooses, and such a right has been granted ever since the beginning of college sport.

But generally when this privilege has been used, that is when a college has been put under a blacklist by another, there were causes for this action founded upon something a little stronger than mere suppositions unbacked by positive proof.

There are many reasons why colleges every now and then refuse to schedule games.

Sometimes it happens that a schedule is filled before the team wishing a date applies; sometimes better and more advantageous terms for a game are offered and college sport, like everything else in life, is founded in part at least upon the money to be derived from the games, for colleges in the south are too poor to play football for the love of the game. Then, again, it happens that a college has in the past played dirty ball on the field or treated another college in a dishonorable way. When these grounds for refusal exist any college is justifiable in refusing to schedule a game.

But when every one of these arguments is missing and when it seems a narrow sighted policy alone prevents the meeting of the two teams, it looks as if prejudice alone prevents a game.

No Barriers in This Case.

There are no bars to a meeting between Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. Rather are there the strongest ties between the two colleges which should pull them together instead of pulling them apart.

Both colleges are a part and parcel of the state, and both have earned the pride of their alumni and earned the gratitude of the state. Both are practically one college in fact, since the Tech is but a branch of the University of Georgia, separated by some seventy miles.

The efforts of the athletic directors of the two colleges should be directed to harmonizing athletic relations between the two, not to keeping them apart and keeping up the internal feud between the two.

From what can be learned the students of the university are both willing and anxious to meet the Tech team on the football field. And the football team of the college is just as truly in favor of the game as are the students of the college. Such are the reports of the feeling of the students of the University of Georgia.

Out at the Tech the same feeling exists. There is a desire for the game which mounts into eagerness. It is not a spirit of begging for Tech can arrange a schedule without including Georgia and has arranged one for this season, but it is the desire for a game, the rivalry of true sportsmen which urges the Tech team and students to the game.

Professor Turner, resident director, Coach Heisman, Captain Moore, Assistant Coach Counselman and everyone else connected with the institution are heartily in favor of a game with the University of Georgia.

And from all that can be learned, the only bar to this game exists in the feeling on the subject of Professor Patterson, athletic director of the university; Marvin Dickinson, coach, and Chancellor Walter Hill.

It may be the opinion of these three that the spirit of true sportsmanship will be best preserved by keeping the two colleges apart just as you would keep apart two bull dogs, tearing at their ropes to get at each other.

Such, in fact, is the way the matter is looked upon by Professor Patterson, of the University of Georgia. "The two teams have played a good many games," said he once, in speaking of this matter, "and the ill feeling between them continues. This year we intend to keep them apart and see how that works."

But the best feeling between the two colleges, that spirit of sportsmanship and true fellowship which should exist between brother collegians, for such are Tech and Georgia students, will never come about as the result of a hold off policy. The men must meet and mingle with each other; must meet on the field of athletic sports and of intellectual endeavor, before the best results of a college life can be obtained.

Such a meeting may, it is true, inspire a rivalry sometimes, a heated one. But there is always more noise and more blare of trumpets to a college boys' and colleges' quarrels than there is a foundation of anger. There exists no ill feeling between Tech or Georgia students, and there exists no grounds for any ill feeling between the two colleges.

The only grounds that have been urged related to the so-called effort of the Tech to drive Georgia and Auburn out of Atlanta.

Tech has absolutely disclaimed any intention or any desire to drive Georgia and Auburn out of Atlanta. All the athletic authorities of this college did was to secure one park to play their game on Thanksgiving.

According to Professor Turner, when the breach came last fall Tech offered, on Georgia's suggestion, to split the honor of the day. Tech was ready to play in the morning of Thanksgiving one year if Georgia would agree to do the same thing the next year, so that once every two years each college would be able to play in the afternoon. And, further, Tech was willing to pool the receipts of those two games and to divide equally every year.

Doubtless Tech would again offer these terms if approached in the proper manner.

If Georgia has any idea of arranging such a game it is time to start to work at once. This game would draw a larger crowd than any other played in the season, and would aid greatly the flabby pocket books of the two managers.

PREP TEAMS TO BATTLE TODAY

Georgia Military Academy Will Meet Barnesville Eleven.

The Georgia Military academy is booked for a try at the Barnesville team this afternoon, the game being played in Barnesville.

Both teams are in shape for the game and one of the hardest kind of contests is confidently expected by those who have watched both teams play.

This will be the second game of the season between prep teams and will probably be one of the prettiest of the entire season, as both are trained to the finish and know how to fight from the start to the end.

Under the excellent coaching of Jack Bower and T. J. Simmons, the Georgia military boys have come out wonderfully in the past few weeks. With some of the lightest kind of material and with little knowledge of the game, a good team has been collected and a fighting spirit instilled into the men.

The only game played by the Georgia Military academy team so far this season was that at the Tech some time ago, when they held the scrub team down to a bare 11 points, and, had it not been for the cutting short of the second half in order to let the regular team get on the field, would have scored.

In this game the men played good offensive and defensive ball and their work was highly encouraging to their coaches.

There are several star players on this team, though it is too early in the season to name them all. Coe and Christian and McClure and Ensign have played nice ball and give promise of making college stars.

Barnesville's Prospects.

Several days ago T. J. Simmons, who, with Jack Bower, is coach at the Georgia Military academy, went down to Barnesville, his old school, to see that team practice.

He states that Coaches Worsham and Blackwell are building up a splendid team in Barnesville and from the nature of the work put up by the men, Mr. Simmons believed that his own team would have all it wanted to do to stop them from adding another victory to their long string.

Barnesville has one of the greatest records of any school in the south in the matter of victories.

It is said that the team has never met defeat since 1896, when the University of Georgia second team, composed of many excellent players, downed them in Barnesville.

This record of past victories has always helped Barnesville when playing against other teams.

Many of the best college athletes in the south have received their first coaching at this prep school. Among them was Harmon, one time star of the University of Georgia team, probably the best half back in the south.

Schedule for G. M. A.

The Georgia Military academy has arranged one of the biggest schedules of the season. Everybody who wanted to play was taken on and given a game. Monday next a game will be played with the Marietta High school boys. After that Stone Mountain and Donald Fraser and Peacock's and a number of other schools will be given a chance to show what they can do against the eleven of the Georgia Military academy.

Over on Stone Mountain.

From Stone Mountain comes the cry that it is impossible for them to find teams to play.

This has been improved a little by the game scheduled with the Georgia Military Academy, while it is possible that a game will be played with the second team of the University of Georgia, as was the case last season.

Coach Sadler states that his team is in good shape and the men are anxious to test their strength with some other team. Other games will probably be arranged in the near future and the men will be given a show at an opposing eleven.

Work of Other Elevens.

The Boys' High school and Peacock's met last Friday afternoon in a game resulting in favor of the Peacock team. The men played nice ball throughout and both teams deserved the points made by them. A. S. Bolling, of Virginia, is coaching Peacock's, while Mr. Parks is at the head of the high school team.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
New York.	153	106	47	.693
Chicago.	153	93	60	.608
Cincinnati.	153	88	65	.575
Pittsburg.	153	87	87	.569
St. Louis.	154	75	79	.487
Brooklyn.	153	56	97	.373
Boston.	153	55	98	.359
Philadelphia.	152	52	100	.342

Cincinnati Wins Two.

St. Louis, October 9.—Cincinnati won both games from St. Louis today, shutting out the home team in each event. The second game was shortened to seven innings by agreement. Attendance 14,000.

FIRST GAME.

St. Louis. . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 1
Cincinnati. . . .0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—3 11 1

Batteries—McGinley and Zarfoos; Walker and Schlei. Time, 1:51. Umpire, Zimmer.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis. . . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 1 0
Cincinnati. . . . .0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 0

Batteries—McFarland and Grady; Hahn and Schlei. Time, 1:01. Umpire Zimmer.

Pittsburg 2, Chicago 1.

Chicago, October 9.—The last game of the season went to Pittsburg 2 to 1. The locals were unable to hit Robertaille. Brown was very effective until the ninth, when two clean singles, a scratch hit and Tinker's bad throw scored two runs. Attendance 8,500.

Chicago. . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 3
Pittsburg. . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 5 0

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Robertaille and Phelps. Time, 1:25. Umpire, Emslie.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

American League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston.	152	94	58	.618
New York.	149	91	58	.611
Chicago.	154	89	65	.578
Cleveland.	151	85	66	.568
Philadelphia.	149	81	68	.544
St. Louis.	152	65	87	.428
Detroit.	151	62	89	.411
Washington.	150	37	113	.247

Smith Wins His Game.

Chicago, October 9.—Chicago won both of the final games of the season today. In the second Pelty and Smith put up a fine pitchers' battle, but the former lost out by hitting a batter with the bases full. Attendance 10,000.

FIRST GAME.

Chicago. . . .3 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 x—6 14 2
St. Louis. . . .0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 3

Batteries—Altrock and Sullivan; Siever and Kahoe. Time, 1:25. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

Chicago. . . .0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 x—1 4 0
St. Louis. . . .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0

Batteries—Smith and Heidon; Pelty and Kahoe. Time, 1:15. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

OUTLOOK GOOD FOR TECH TEAM

Encouraging Work of Blacksmiths Against Florida Team Saturday.

Games This Week.

FRIDAY.

Florida State v. East Florida seminary, Tallahassee.

SATURDAY.

Tech v. Mooney at Piedmont.

Alabama v. Mississippi A. and M. in Tuscaloosa.

Davidson v. Bingham at Davidson.

Virginia v. North Carolina A. and M. at Charlottesville.

Tennessee v. Nashville at Knoxville.

Georgia and Florida university in Macon.

Auburn v. Clemson at Clemson.

Sewanee v. Washington university at St. Louis.

Vanderbilt v. Mississippi university.

Football in the south was practically opened last Saturday afternoon.

The few games played up to Saturday were in the nature of practice contests. Saturday the championship season opened and entries were received.

The light weights were dropped out of the counting and only those worthy remained in the running.

Florida yielded easily to Tech; Vanderbilt crushed Georgetown college; Sewanee disposed of Mooney; Tennessee showed up only fairly against Maryville, and Clemson defeated Alabama.

Of all the games the one between Alabama and Clemson in Birmingham was of most importance locally, for by that battle one of the aspirants for possible championship honors was dropped out of the race. Alabama was disposed of.

Still Alabama may develop in the season just coming on and it is possible that Clemson is stronger than at first thought.

Alumni coaches will hardly keep a team up in the race in the south until the sport becomes better established than it is at present and Maxwell and Shealey are the coaches at Clemson. According to reports several plays developed that Alabama was absolutely unable to stop, but whether these were old Clemson plays, taught by Heisman or new inventions is hard to say until that team has been seen and tested by a Heisman team. Before it reaches this city Heisman will probably have taught his men how to stop any possible formation taught by another coach.

One of the surprises of the day was the tie game pulled off by Davidson against North Carolina. As Davidson will probably play the University of Georgia this year the game was of interest to Georgians. Davidson has a knack, however, of playing strong against the Tar Heels and doing splendid work in the earlier part of the season.

RUNNERS READY FOR RELAY RACE

Cross Country Relay Race Occurs at Emory Today.

Emory College, Oxford, Ga., October 9.—(Special.)—The great annual cross country relay race will be held at Emory college Monday afternoon.

The race will be run from Walnut Grove to Oxford, a distance of 10 miles. The runners will be carried out to their respective miles at 2 o'clock and the race will begin promptly at 3 o'clock.

To keep the runners from being handicapped in any way all traffic will be stopped on this road Monday afternoon. Marshals will be stationed at every mile post and at every place where the road is intersected by other roads so as to carry out this plan.

Judges will be stationed at every mile post who will take the time of the arrivals of each team and also the winners.

Emory college is the only college in the south that has an annual cross country relay race.

This race has occurred annually at Emory for the last three years, and it is one of the most important events of the year. Intense excitement has been aroused and every class claims to be the winner.

The men are now well trained and are in the pink of condition, and if the weather is favorable they expect to make record breaking time.

It is mainly due to the hard work and excellent management of Professor F. Clyde Brown that this race is so successful at Emory, where it has failed at so many other colleges.

The representatives of the different classes are as follows:

Senior Class—Hutchinson, first mile; Barron, second mile, B. Bush, third mile; Fleming, fourth mile; Martin, fifth mile; Pearson, sixth mile; Oliver, seventh mile; J. Bush, eighth mile; Spearman, ninth mile; Stratford, tenth mile.

Junior Class—Norman, first mile; Quillian, second mile; Martin, third mile; White, fourth mile; Benton, fifth mile; Cox, sixth mile; Hensley, seventh mile; Miller, eighth mile; Eakes, ninth mile; Brown, tenth mile.

Sophomore Class—King, first mile; Heard, second mile; Candler, third mile; Sparkman, fourth mile; Dempsey, fifth mile; Bryan, sixth mile; Gibson, seventh mile; Brinkley, eighth mile; Jackson, ninth mile; Sassiter, tenth mile.

Freshman Class—Blaylock, first mile; D M. Derver, second mile; Murry, third mile; Martin, fourth mile; Roberts, fifth mile; A. E. Derver, sixth mile; Cleveland, seventh mile; King, eighth mile; Jones, ninth mile; Reese, tenth mile.

Subfreshman Class—Trimble, first mile; Parham, second mile; Ward, third mile; Johnson, fourth mile; Wesley, fifth mile; Rassett, sixth mile; Hackwell, seventh mile; Kelsey, eighth mile; Copeland, ninth mile; Warns, tenth mile.

Gallardo Off for London.

Mexico City, October 9.—General Pedro R. Gallardo, Mexican minister to England, starts for London tomorrow. He will be accompanied by his family. The party will go via St. Louis, where a stop will be made and then proceed to New York and take steamer for England.

WHISKIES MADE BY OLD METHODS

PHYSICIANS RECOGNIZE GREAT BENEFITS FROM OLD FASHIONED WAYS.

The Discovery of Experts That Corn Whiskey Has Wonderful Medicinal Properties Warrants Description of a Model Plant in Georgia.

The recent discovery of experts that genuine primitive method old corn whiskey contains just those ingredients and peculiar properties needed for staying the inroads of consumption has brought the attention of the entire medical world to this subject. Experiments in actual practice have been attended by the most marvelous results and in consequence genuine primitive method old corn whiskey is growing in favor for medicinal use with tremendous strides both among the highest practitioners in the profession and among the people who are suffering from all kinds of tubercular troubles.

These same properties of pure corn whiskey have also been found to contain just the essentials necessary for relieving and curing the most aggravated cases of dyspepsia and indigestion. To their own surprise doctors have learned that the most delicate stomach will retain corn whiskey even when French brandy fails. Corn whiskey, when sufficiently aged to be ripe and mellow, is acknowledged to be one of the very purest and best tonics known. This is due to its exceptional tissue-building properties which, in addition to being a pure stimulant, build up the system by providing for a proper assimilation of food and supplying heat and rich blood which is so essential in the curing of every disease. In this way corn whiskey as a tissue builder has proved a practical remedy for insomnia and a real and proper nourishment for worn and tired nerves. It is for this reason that the leading physicians are now prescribing corn whiskey and at the same time are specifying only genuine primitive method made in the old-fashioned way, boiled in copper and over open wood fires. By this method the tissue building properties are developed in the tonic on account of the small yield.

What Revenue Officers Say.

Now that the medical profession has taken such an interest in this matter and have secured such wonderful results, some description of how this primitive method whiskey is made is certain to prove pertinently interesting and profitably entertaining just at this time. The finest and best equipped old-fashioned fire copper distillery in this country is located at Gilmore, Cobb county, Georgia. This distillery of the R. M. Rose Company, where the famous Rose corn whiskies are distilled, is the most famous in America and has been made so by the reports of revenue officers who have again and again awarded this great plant special enconiums of praise in their examination of the distilleries.

Purifying by Filtration.

It is for this reason that the R. M. Rose Company decided that the best thing possible was to get back to first principles. This they have done and while the big distillery is furnished with all of the latest and most improved equipment so far as antiseptic cleanliness is concerned, the method is still the same old-fashioned method that made strong men of our forefathers who knew nothing of cheap imitations for big profit that have done so much to wreck the constitutions of a later generation. But one new improvement has been added. This is the filtration through charcoal by which any deleterious oils resulting from distillation are entirely removed.

The whiskies distilled at Gilmore are practically hand made. The finest selected grain is ground into meal by a mill which adjoins the plant. After the meal has been thoroughly cooked by boiling water or hot spent beer, is allowed to remain for twenty-four hours. Then the cooked material called mash is throughly broken up and a sufficiency of pure spring water added so that for every 56 pounds of grain 60 gallons of beer is made. During the breaking of the mash the malt is added. It is because of this small yield that the whisky made after the primitive method retains just those properties that go for the building up of wasted tissue and the making of a tonic that is a stimulant in the true sense by strengthening the system rather than weakening it with a poisonous imitation.

The Making of Honest Whiskey.

The method of making corn malt and the entire process of the primitive method from the corn in the sack to the charred barrels in the United States bonded warehouses where it is aged, is a most interesting one. If you want to know just how pure corn whisky, doubly distilled over open wood fires, is made, a beautifully illustrated booklet will tell you the entire story. A postal card giving your address if sent to the R. M. Rose Company, Atlanta, Ga., will bring it to you. This same booklet tells a number of interesting things of real interest that are sure to prove helpful where pure whiskies are used for medicinal purposes.

Those who have made this distilling of whiskey a real and serious study have discovered some most remarkable facts. It would seem that the whisky during the process of distillation is as sensitive as a woman with a sick headache. It is an undisputed fact, established by unerring experience that whiskey distilled during the spring and fall months has a finer flavor than that distilled at any other time. For this reason the whiskey distilled at Gilmore is during the spring and fall. It is this same nicety and discrimination throughout the process of the entire distillation that has made the corn whiskies of the R. M. Rose Company an acknowledged precedent for all that is pure and healthgiving. This same reputation is further strengthened by over thirty-seven years of experience which has proved that honest in the making of whiskey is the best possible policy for the distiller as well as the consumer. That's why physicians particularly specify Rose's whiskies in all their prescriptions.

Not Indicted for Forgery.

Gainesville, Fla., October 9.—The report that W. M. Holloway, democratic nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, had been indicted for forgery is erroneous. The indictment found against him was for criminal libel. Attorneys for the prosecution and defense arrived today and the legality of the indictment will be argued tomorrow.

COLLEGE TEAMS READY FOR WORK

Fourteen Schedules Have Been Announced by the Managers.

Fourteen managers of southern college football teams have announced their schedules for the coming year.

This number includes all the important colleges of the south, with which the people of this section will come into contact.

There is one solitary exception, but in this case the exception came about from the fact that the team has as yet secured few games, and so had little to announce.

Cumberland is the unfortunate. This baby college, which last year budded forth into prominence, and gained notoriety through the blacklisting and ruling off the team of two its best men by Dr. Dudley, has as yet made no schedule.

Its manager has done his best to remedy this condition of affairs, but in vain. An effort was made to secure a game with Virginia, but fell through for financial reasons. So far only two teams have announced Cumberland as part of their schedule, Georgia Tech and the Tennessee Meds.

The unsavory odor of that blacklist of two men has given the other colleges of the south an excuse to refuse playing Cumberland. It is altogether probable that Cumberland would have trouble, however, in securing games even if this excuse was not at hand.

Over at Georgia the schedule is somewhat in doubt, owing probably to the fact that there was a change of managers this year, Ralph Meldrim resigning and Joseph Hall taking up the honors. In the only schedule so far announced a probable South Carolina game is listed. And Davidson is claimed as a possibility.

The North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical is another college suffering from a change in managers. The first one on being suspended retaliated by taking off his schedule and the second manager went ahead and arranged a schedule to suit himself.

Thus it came to pass that the Tech team was eliminated from the second schedule:

Georgia Tech.

October 15—Mooney college in Atlanta.
October 17—University of Florida in Atlanta.
October 22—University of Tennessee in Atlanta.
October 29—Auburn in Auburn.
November 5—Clemson College in Atlanta.
November 12—Tennessee Meds in Atlanta.
November 19—Savannah Athletic Club.
November 24—Cumberland in Atlanta.

University of Georgia.

October 15—University of Florida at Macon.
October 22—Clemson at Clemson.
October 29—South Carolina at Columbia (probable).
November 5—University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa.
November 7—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical at Starkville.
November 12—Davidson at Athens.
November 24—Auburn at Macon.

Sewanee.

October 15—Washington university in St. Louis.
October 27—Clemson College at Columbia, S. C.
October 29—University of Tennessee at Knoxville.
November 10—Texas Agricultural and Mechanical at Dallas.
November 12—Tulane university at New Orleans.
November 24—Vanderbilt at Nashville.

Tulane.

October 22—Southwestern Industrial institute at home.
October 29—Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical at home.
Baylor college and Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college abroad early in November.
November 12—Sewanee at home.
November 19—Louisiana at home.
November 24—Mississippi university at home.
December 3—University of Alabama at home.

Vanderbilt.

October 15—University of Mississippi.
October 22—Missouri School of Mines.
October 29—Central university.
November 5—University of Cincinnati.
November 14—University of North Carolina.
November 24—Sewanee in Nashville.

Clemson.

October 15—Auburn at Clemson.
October 22—Georgia at Clemson.

Davidson.

October 15—Bingham school at Davidson.
October 21—Guilford college at Davidson.
November 2—Washington and Lee at Lexington, Va.
November 4—Virginia Military institute at Lexington, Va.
November 12.—South Carolina at Columbia, S. C.
November 18—Open, Georgia probable.
November 24—Guilford at Winston, S. C.

Alabama.

October 15—Mississippi A. and M. on campus.
October 24—University of Nashville on campus.
November 5—University of Georgia on campus.
November 12—Auburn in Birmingham.
November 24—Tennessee at Birmingham.
December 1—University of Louisiana at Baton Rouge.
December 3—Tulane university in New Orleans.

Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical.

October 15—Alabama at Tuscaloosa.
October 29—Tulane at New Orleans.
November 7—University of Georgia.

Tennessee Medicals.

October 15—Tennessee v. Cumberland in Lebanon.
October 26—Charlotte in Charlotte, N. C.
October 31—Central on Dudley field.
November 12—Georgia Techs in Atlanta.
November 25—University of Mississippi in Memphis.

Nashville.

October 12—Virginia Polytechnic institute in Blacksburg, Va.
October 15—University of Tennessee at Knoxville.
October 22—Auburn at Birmingham.
October 24—Alabama at Tuscaloosa.
November 2—Central of Kentucky in Nashville.
November 9—University of Cincinnati at Nashville.
November 19—University of Mississippi at Memphis.
November 28—Mississippi A. and M. at Columbus.

Florida University.

October 15—University of Georgia in Macon.
October 17—Georgia Tech in Atlanta.
October 24—Stetson university in Jacksonville.
November 7—Florida State college in Lake City.
November 24—Stetson university in Jacksonville.
October 27—Sewanee in Columbia.
November 5—Georgia Techs in Atlanta.
November 12—University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Tennessee.

October 15—University of Nashville at Knoxville.
October 22—Georgia Techs at Atlanta.
October 29—Sewanee at Knoxville.
November 12—Clemson at Knoxville.
November 16—University of Cincinnati at Cincinnati.
November 29—Alabama at Birmingham.

Florida State.

October 14—East Florida seminary in Tallahassee.
October 22—Mercer (probable).
October 29—University of Florida in Lake City.
November 7—Auburn (probable).
November 12—Rawlins college at Winter Park, Fla.
November 14—Florida Military institute at Tampa.
November 26—Stetson in Tallahassee.

WOFFORD IS MUCH IMPROVED.

Man Who Was Assaulted and Robbed Is Able to Talk to Officers.

A. W. Wofford, who was waylaid, assaulted and robbed last Friday night near the corner of Boss and Marietta streets, was much better yesterday and was able to give the officers some information about the attack that had been made on him. He states that the two men sprung up behind his buggy and struck him on the back of the head. He was then struck several times and fell from the buggy. He only partially saw his assailants as the place was very dark. He is not certain whether he can recognize the two men or not.

Wofford lives at the corner of Emmett and Marietta streets and the place where he was attacked was not far from his home.

Claude Garvin, the man arrested Saturday afternoon on suspicion of being one of the men who assaulted Wofford, is still held at police barracks. He continues to disclaim any knowledge of the affair, but admits he was with Wofford Friday afternoon in a saloon and had a quarrel with him.

PRETTY POLLY DEFEATED

English Mare Was Beaten by Presto II.

RANK OUTSIDER TOOK MONEY.

Even French Public Was Backing Favorite and French Victory Was Unpopular.

Paris, October 9.—The Prix du Conseil Municipal, $20,000, the great event of the autumn flat racing, resulted in a huge surprise, a rant outsider, Presto II, owned by Gaston Dreyfus, and ridden by Jockey Ransch, easily defeating the hitherto invincible English mare, Pretty Polly, whom even the French public backed extensively at 2 to 1. Presto II took and held the lead from the start and won without effort. Pretty Polly and Zinfandel, another English crack, made a keen fight for second place. The winner paid 66 to 1.

The weather was splendid and the attendance enormous, including many English horse owners.

The victory was scarcely popular despite the satisfaction given by a French horse winning, owing to the amount of the public's money placed on the favorite.

The Daylight Corner.

Fall Suits



Buying a Suit, hit or miss, at the first store one comes to is poor business.

We couldn't buy clothes that way without risk—you can't either.

The best and most skilled manufacturers known to the trade build our clothing.

They couldn't make better clothes for love or money.

You'll find them just a little newer—just a little better than other stores' "newest" or "best." That's what gives the Eiseman & Weil distinction in clothing.

Fancy weaves and solids.

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24½ WHITEHALL STREET, Over Brown & Allen's Drug Store.
Teeth Without Plate by our Crown and Bridge Work System.
Crown and Bridge Work is our Specialty.

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$4.00 $4.00

The Greatest Invention of the Age.
Best 22k Gold Crowns, and Up $3.00
Bridge Work ..... Per Tooth $4.00
Gold Filling ..... and Up $1.00
Silver Filling ..... and Up 50¢

We give Gas and Vitalized Air for painless extraction. Special attention paid to out-of-town patients. GOOD SET OF TEETH $3.00. Have impression taken in the morning—get teeth same day. Examination Free.

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Coveting Money

The words of the commandment are not always obeyed. When a widow gets a lump sum of insurance money, many shrewd people covet it with interest.

Our method of paying insurance is an absolute protection to widows. It is more like a life-long salary than anything else. Payments are made for life in 90-day installments, without costs, fees or worry of any kind. All that is necessary is to sign receipts.

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Our suggestions for wedding presents are individual and artistic, every piece being chosen for its own truth and beauty of quality, proportion and design.

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Successor to J. P. Stevens & Bro.

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DIAMONDS A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

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Christianity as Taught by Christ

Forty-ninth of the Series of Sermons Delivered by Dr. H. S. Bradley and Published by The Constitution. The Fiftieth Will be Printed Next Monday.

Subject—"The Second Coming."

Text—"I will not leave you desolate: I come to you."—John 14:18.

We hear much of the "second coming" of Christ, but we have no record that Jesus ever used the phrase. The word "second" is never employed by any of the gospel writers in connection with any promise of our Lord concerning subsequent manifestations of Himself.

A Messiah of world-wide temporal power had been predicted by many of the Jewish prophets, and the popular expectation at the time of our Lord, was of a ruler who should fulfill the dream of Daniel when he said, "I saw in the night-visions, and behold, there came with the clouds of heaven one like unto a Son of Man and he came even to the Ancient of days, and they brought him near before him, and there was given him dominion and glory and a kingdom, and all peoples, nations and languages should serve him; his dominion is an everlasting dominion which shall not pass away and his kingdom that which shall not be destroyed."

The plain peasant who came from the carpenter's bench at Nazareth, and, with unaffected modesty, began to teach the multitudes near the fords of the Jordan in the wilderness and from the mountain side, so far failed to meet the popular expectation that every remark connecting Him with the Messiahship was indignantly rejected.

The Man of Galilee succeeded in drawing to Himself twelve men who became His pupils and helpers, but notwithstanding their intimate association with Him for three years, they found themselves unable to break away from the apocalyptic dream of their national seers. In spite of His plain teaching to the contrary, they looked for Him to "restore the kingdom of Israel." They kept expecting that He would emerge from poverty, raise aloft again the flag of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, rally all the old mountain fighters to His back, put His enemies to death and sit down again upon the reestablished throne of David. With lust for power, they looked forward to the time when their ambition should be gratified by the chief offices in the new kingdom.

Jesus disappointed them. His death of disgrace between two thieves at the close of His three years of teaching dashed all their hopes, and for a considerable time after His execution, they looked upon their venture as a failure, and, seeing no bow of promise in the sky of the future, they returned to their former employment.

Ere long, however, their old affection and devotion for Him revived. They began to call to mind certain expressions which he used concerning the "coming of the Son of Man in power," and, influenced by their three years' conviction of His greatness and, at the same time, tinctured by their national conception of a Messiah, they came to look for his reappearance in bodily form during their lifetime. Upon the second coming He should do what He failed to do before. The Apostle Paul spoke so confidently of His early return in visible form that some of the churches neglected their work and spent their time in watching for His reappearance. As time passed and the coming was delayed, it became necessary for him to lengthen his calculation and to write correcting the impression he had made.

All this confusion was due to a failure to grasp the meaning of the Master's words concerning His work in the world after His death. And some of us, instead of profiting by the mistakes of His followers of the first century, are repeating them.

Some years ago we had in this country a sect called the Millerites, who failed so completely to understand the meaning of our Master's words that they expected the kingdom to come "with observation" upon a certain day. They had their ascension robes ready and by sunrise on the appointed day were dressed and ready to meet their returning Lord. They were disappointed.

There is a rather numerous body of Christians today who call themselves Adventists. The principal characteristic of their creed is that, at an early definite day, Christ will appear in the clouds of heaven, return to the earth and begin His millennial reign.

It is not uncommon for us to hear of conventions of various denominations called together for the purpose of discussing the time of Christ's "second coming," and, not infrequently, the discourses and discussions reveal the fact that the ideas which dominate are as materialistic and as spectacular as those entertained by the early church

We have pre-millennarians and post-millennarians. The first hold that Christ will come a thousand years before the end of the world, establish His reign which will be called the "millennium" and, during the thousand years will reign as a visible, personal potentate, destroy His enemies and bring the whole world into subjection to Himself. The second contend that Christ will come again only at the end of the world, that at His coming the dead bodies of men will rise from their graves, and that all mankind will be gathered before His throne for a general judgment.. They believe that the physical world will be burned with literal fire and either completely destroyed or so purified as to fit it for a habitation for the redeemed. The high-wrought figurative language of Oriental writers on the 'parousia' is taken literally and the "second coming" is pictured as being attended with great spectacular displays, clouds, darkness, sun turned to blood, earthquakes, etc.

We are far less excusable today for entertaining such materialistic notions than the early disciples were. We have had 2,000 years in which to familiarize ourselves with our Master's purposes and to grasp His spiritual meaning. The Christian world should have learned by this time that it was never His purpose to become a temporal ruler. It takes all the sweetness and winsomness from the man of Galilee to dress Him in the moth-eaten robes of earthly splendor and parade Him up and down the earth as a despot. When He was here during the days of His humiliation He was offered the crown of power, for the multitude sought to take Him, by force and make Him king, but He refused the scepter and, overcome with mortification that He was making Himself so little understood, He withdrew to the mountains to pray, until the misguided enthusiasm of the multitude could subside. One of the strongest and most subtle temptations of the wilderness experience was the temptation to make Himself a temporal monarch in order that, seated upon the throne of power, He might reign beneficently and bless His subjects. But this He saw was at its best only a temporal benefit, while He aimed at the ultimate redemption of all mankind, so He drove the temptation from Him and refused forever the tawdry trappings of a king.

But we are told that He is coming again, and this time attended with all the pomp and pageantry of an earthly monarch. Such a conception takes the crown of divinity from His head. It is as much as to say that while on earth He refused Caesar's crown, having now been away 2,000 years and having had abundant time for reflection, He has come to the conclusion that He was wrong and that Caesar was right. It is to say that the crown of thorns worn by holy love should have been displaced by the sparkling gem-studded diadem of an earthly king. It is to turn the tender-hearted and sympathetic Lover of Men, whose only weapon was a divine heart, into a puny military hero who grasps the rust-red sword of vengeance.

Those who give a spiritual interpretation to Jesus' words do not find it an easy task to harmonize all the sayings attributed to Him, but the great underlying thought in His mind is not difficult to grasp. He sought to make it clear that in His great spiritual personality He should never be absent from the world for one moment, but also that extraordinary manifestations should attend certain events and crises in the development of the kingdom.

John tells us that He said: "I will not leave you desolate: I come to you," and "If any man love me, he will keep my word: and my Father will love him and we will come unto him and make our abode with him."

The Synoptists, on the other hand, record as many as four distinct passages relating to various "comings." Matthew, in recording the instructions to the disciples on their trial preaching trip through Judea, represents Jesus as saying: "When they persecute you in this city, flee into the next: for verily I say unto you, ye shall not have gone through the cities of Israel till the Son of Man be come."

Matthew, Mark and Luke tell of a conversation with His disciples at Caesarea Philippi in which He predicted His death, but added by way of promise to those who should follow Him: "For the Son of man shall come in the glory of His Father, with His holy angels: and then shall He render to every man according to his deeds. Verily I say unto you, there be some of them that stand here, which shall in no wise taste of death till they see the Son of Man coming in His kingdom."

All three synoptists record a certain prediction concerning the destruction of Jerusalem which, according to Matthew, closed with these words: "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. And then shall appear the sign of the Son of Man in heaven; and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory. And He shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of heaven to the other."

Again, all three synoptists record a prediction of His coming, made to the high priest when on trial for His life. Upon His refusal to answer any of the charges prefered by the multitude, the high priest, according to Matthew's account, "Said unto Him: I adjure thee by the living God, that thou tells us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God. Jesus saith unto him, Thou hast said: nevertheless I say unto you, Henceforth ye shall see the Son of Man sitting at the right hand of power, and coming on the clouds of heaven."

Now, we are shut up to one of three conclusions concerning these predicted comings:

1. That Jesus never uttered them. 2. That He did utter them, but He was mistaken and they were never fulfilled. 3. That He did utter them and they were fulfilled. As followers of Him, we hold to the last proposition. But that throws upon us one necessity of explaining how they were fulfilled. There is no record that there were any great spectacles, such as th "Son of Man sitting on the clouds of heaven," or apparing in glory accompanied by bands of angels. The very disciples were so disappointed that their expectations of literal fulfillment were not realized, that they gave up all hope when they saw their leader laid in the grave, and returned to their old occupations.

Let us bear in mind two things as we go into the explanation—first, that Jesus, according to the custom of Oriental teachers, frequently used highly colored figures of speech, and, second, that His disciples were so possessed by the apocalyptic ideas of a Messiah that they took the figurative language literally. It is not improbable that in recording His ideas, they dressed them in a more figurative garb than He did in speaking.

Jesus predicted that His disciples should not complete their preaching and healing tour through Israel before the "Son of Man should come." Was that fulfilled?

Luke records for us the answer. Upon the return of the seventy disciples they reported with joyous enthusiasm that "even the demons were subject unto us in Thy name." The divine power, which characterized the Christ of God, and which was never designed to be limited to any individual, but was accessible to all who would appropriate it, had in large measure come upon them. "Son of Man" was the favorite title of our Master, carrying as it did the idea of the divine sonship of humanity; and the "coming of the Son of Man" to the disciples who undertook the task to which they were set, meant the realization of something of their eternal sonship.

Was the promise to the disciples at Caesarea Philippi and the prediction to the high priest, that the genreation should not pass till the Son of Man become, fulfilled?

Look at what happened at and immediately following the crucifixion. A grim Roman soldier, watching the death of what was to him only a common felon, was so impressed that he broke out with the saying, "Truly this was a Son of God," a most surprising tribute from a haughty Roman to a helpless Jew. Two members of the Sanhedrim, the most dignified and aristocratic body of the Jewish ecclesastical hierarchy, were won over to the cause of the despised Nazarene and boldly uncovered themselves as His friends. Joseph of Arimathea, the wealthy councillor, and Nicodemus, the president of the senate, came with emblaming spices, myrrh and aloes, and, having tenderly wrapped the body in a new linen cloth, laid it away in Joseph's own sepulcher. And so the "Son of Man came," for holy love was breaking down prejudice and hate and enthroning itself in the hearts of former enemies.

In the last long conversation with the disciples on the night of the betrayal and arrest, He predicted that His frightened followers would desert Him, but He assured them that He would come back to them, that His spirit should enter their lives and give them courage. Was this fulfilled?

See the little band of followers scatter and hide as the arresting mob leads Him away to the high priest's judgment hall. See Him as He is dragged all night long from mock trial to mock trial, till in the early light of day He stands, without a friend or supporter, before the Roman judge to hear the sentence of death. Surely His prediction of desertion was amply fulfilled! But now look forward two months to a day of religious festival in the city of His humiliation and death, and see the same group of disciples. They have come from their places of hiding; they have lost their fear; they have caught the spirit of their old Master. Their inspiration is splendid; their courage is superb. They dare to stand on the porch of the temple, from which their Master was driven, and accuse His murderers of their crime; they preach repentance and forgiveness of sins in the name of the now crucified "Son of Man:" and they stir the great city to its circumference. They are carried before the courts as disturbers of the peace, but they refuse the terms of release, and count it a privilege to suffer for Him whom they but yesterday deserted and denied. Many of them, leaving Jerusalem, go as flaming evangels to distant lands only to meet martyrdom for the cause which they have come to love better than life. Surely the promise in the upper room was also fulfilled! Surely the "Son of Man" had come to them!

But He spoke also of a "coming" in connection with the destruction of Jerusalem. In what sense was it true?

The destruction of Jerusalem by the Emperor Titus was one of the most awful events in human history. Forty years before it came Jesus foresaw it. He knew the temper of His own people, and He knew the haughty Romans, and it was as plain as an open book to Him that the Jews would provoke their political masters beyond endurance, and the consequences made Him shudder. Overlooking the city, one day, from the brow of Olivet He broke out into a great wail because of its impending doom. He begged the inhabitants to listen to Him before it was too late. He besought them to make peace with their adversary even while on the way to judgment. They refused to hear Him, and ere long the Roman eagle screamed through the streets of the Holy City. The cohorts of Titus stood with blazing torches upon the tesselated porch of the temple from which the Nazarene had been driven. The hucksters and money changers who ran from Him one day in awe of His majesty of mein had come back to their old places, but this time they were not driven out with a wisp of straw, but were brained with Roman bludgeons; 1,100,000 Jews perished in the siege and 97,000 were taken captive to Rome to be enslaved and to amuse the Roman populace in contests with ferocious beasts in the amphitheater. While women were killing and cooking their babies the words uttered on the way to Golgotha came back to them: "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for Me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children. For behold the days are coming in which they shall say blessed are the barren and the wombs that never bare and the breasts that never gave suck. Then shall they begin to say to the mountains, fall on us, and to the hills, cover us. For if they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?"

Terrible as was this siege, complete as was the annihilation of Jerusalem and utter as was the destruction of the Jewish nation, it furnished the details of fulfilment of the promised "coming of the Son of Man." It was more than a vindication of Himself as a prophet. Jesus was a Jew. His disciples were Jews. The tendency was to sew Christianity as a patch on the old Hebrew garment. His doctrine could never meet worldwide acceptance so long as it had a local coloring and a narrow, national bias. The nations of the world are too proud to borrow a religion from a living nation. They will accept it far more readily if it is freed from national spirit. So when the national temple went down the eternal cross went up. Above the wreck and smoke and dust of the Holy City rose the symbol of Holy Love. Out of the grave of the dead hope of a temporal Messiah came the spirit of universal Man. More than that, the destruction of Jerusalem scattered the remnant of the Jewish people and the Christian disciples to the four corners of the earth, and wherever they went they carried the story of the "Son of Man."

We thus see that the "coming of the Son of Man" is continuous and progressive fact. For the most part, the process is so slow and gradual as to attract little attention, but at times the kingdom advances by leaps and bounds. He came conspicuously when the son of Hans Luther threw off the Romish yoke and dared the papal authority; again when Wesley and Whitfield turned with the word of life to the multitudes of poor in England and America; again in the great religious movement in which the Young Men's Christian Association was born; again when the delegates from the nations of earth sat down in the capital of the Netherlands to consider and compass the world's peace.

He came "without observation" when Morrison, Allen and Laura Haygood slipped quietly away to China with a purpose of loving their yellow brother into life. He came inconspicuously in India when the keel of the little boat bearing Thoburn grounded upon the shore of the bay of Bengal.

He comes when the child at the mother's knee dedicates himself to the right and good; whenever a sinner turns from selfishness to love, from self to God. He comes in all human hearts of whatever nation, race or color, when the spirit that animated Jesus leads to service to the poor, the sick, the lonely and the sinful. He comes in society when the "four hundred" search out and make friends with the "submerged tenth." He comes in the nation when questions are settled by arbitration and not by sword and torch; when an American citizen loves an Indian or a Hottentot too well to shoot him in order to get his property.

Christ will have come when all men everywhere turn themselves to their divine Father, and, having come to know him, know themselves also. The return to the earth of Jesus in visible form is neither reasonable nor desirable, but the coming of the Son of Man, the Christ, the Spirit of God, till the divine incarnation becomes universal, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." Then Christ shall be not simply a figure in history, but "Christ in us, the hope of glory." As the Apostle Paul says, "Even though we have known Christ after the flesh, yet now we know him so no more."

The pathos of the ages has been that men have refused to let Christ come in them; that they have refused to recognize and realize their divine sonship.

"Though Christ a thousand times in Bethlehem be born,
If He's not born in thee, thy soul is all forlorn."

My brother, will you not open your mind and heart to Him? You are a son of God, will you not realize it and live up to your divine privileges? And will you not help Him to come in that brother who stands near you? It is in that way that your own life is glorified and the kingdom of God comes on earth.

ST. ANTHONY.

Father Jackson at the morning service thanked the boys' choir for their diligence and good singing. The vesper service every Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock is rendered by the boys under the direction of Mrs. Jackson. Speaking on confidence and perseverance in prayer, Father Jackson said in part: "Come down before my child dies."

"It would not be easy to find a more instructive and a more encouraging lesson and illustration of the great efficacy of prayer than that which is brought before us in the touching event which is recorded in the gospel of this Sunday.

Two qualities which ought always to accompany prayer it especially teaches and illustrates, and one objection against the efficacy of prayer it overthrows. It is the objection of these who say that they have been disappointed; they have prayed, and have not obtained. It is an objection as old as the days of St. James, who states and answers it when he alludes to those who ask and receive not, because they ask amiss. Want of success on their part is no argument against the efficacy of prayer, for which our Divine Lord so strongly vouches. Most probably the qualities which are wanting in such unsuccessful suitors, are those which the ruler in today's gospel so strikingly manifested—confidence and perseverance.

"Confidence and perseverance mutually imply each other. Confidence is a state of soul in which we are convinced that God can and will grant the petition which is addressed to Him. A first refusal or repeated refusals do not stand in its way. These are but trials of confidence, and give the occasion for perseverance. We find the union of confidence and perseverance repeatedly illustrated by earnest men in the world. Those who succeed in the great battle of life are not ordinarily the ones who at the outset have had everything quite smooth and easy before them; but it is they who are conscious of an inward power, are aware that they must meet with difficulties which at times will seem to baffle them, but who struggle on with a brave and determined spirit, and at last acquire a success well earned and on that account more likely to be lasting.

"The ruler who is introduced to us was living at Capharnaum, a distance of fourteen hours' from Cana. His son is dangerously ill, and we can conceive the anxiety with which he had been watching over him and applying every remedy for the cure of one so dear to him. But there is no room for hope, the sickness has made fearful progress and the narrative tells us, he was at the point of death. And it is at this time of all others, when we should suppose that a father would be the last person to leave his dying child, that he makes up his mind to start upon such a long journey which he could not and did not accomplish until the following day.

"When he meets our Blessed Lord, he makes at once his bold request. He tells Him that he had left his son several miles off at the point of death and he begs Him to come at once all that distance and heal him. He is received with apparent coolness and our Lord, instead of at once rewarding him for such confidence as he had manifested, by coming at such a time and from so far to acknowledge His power, says to him, 'You are one of those who are always seeking extraordinary signs in order to convince you of what you ought to believe upon evidence which is already sufficient. Unless you see signs and wonders you believe not. The poor anxious father is not discouraged, he does not argue with our Lord; but he says feelingly, O Lord, do come down before my son dies.'

"I want no signs or wonders, I know what you can do, do come at once and do it. See here how confidence and perseverance are combined together, and how perseverance is a proof of confidence. If the first request is not enough, it is repeated. The ruler knew without the least doubt that Christ could grant his request, and he knew that He would grant it. He is determined to obtain it, and he insists upon it. Our merciful Master sees his spirit and now grants what he had asked for: 'Go thy way, thy son liveth.' He has no doubts about his son's cure, and with a light and grateful heart he hastens home.

"In that same Cana in which he granted the petition of the ruler, He had, when He performed His first miracle at His good mother's request, acted on the same principle. He wished to teach us, through her, what prayer can do when persevered in. And we have a most striking instance in the case of the Chananaean woman, who came with great importunity to beg for the cure of her afflicted daughter. She calls out loudly for mercy, but 'He answered her not a word.' His disciples interceded for her, and he tells them that she is a stranger, unworthy of His blessings. But she is not discourged; she again in a posture of adoration cries out: 'Lord, do help me.' Again she is refused, but still she perseveres, then she hears the consoling words: 'O woman great is thy faith! be it done to thee as thou wilt.' She is rewarded because she persevered. Christ Himself in His prayer to His Eternal Father, gives us an example of confidence and perseverance.

"The rewards which Almighty God has given to those who have prayed to Him with confidence, and have shown their confidence by persevering in prayer, ought to encourage us, and never allow us to despond. Do not be surprised if God leaves you sometimes a long time pressing for one favor. He is trying your confidence by your perseverance. Urge your petitions with confidence and persevere in urging them.

"Remember what Jesus said, 'Amen, amen; I say unto you, if you ask the Father anything in My name, He will give it to you.' Your good and merciful God will say to you: 'Go be it done unto thee as thou wilt.' And full of gratitude you will go enriched with the blessings given to those who offer to Heaven a violence which is always sure to carry it away. Amen."

MOORE MEMORIAL.

At the morning service Rev. A. R. Holderby preached from the text Luke 15: 10: "Likewise I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

He said in part:

"If one sinner should be converted in Atlanta today, there would not be a ripple of sensation.

"In fact but few people would hear of the event. The church would likely be ashamed to acknowledge that only one soul had been saved, but how differently heaven looks upon the conversion of one sinner. There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth. No joy on earth when one soul is saved, but joy in heaven.

"The angels in heaven have a profound interest in everything that concerns this world. And this is not wonderful because they were present when God created the heavens and the earth.

"They have been sent to earth upon errands of mercy since the creation of man.

"God at first revealed his will to men by the ministry of angels. Angels were sent to warn Lot and his family of the doom awaiting Sodom and then led them out of the city.

"Angels announced the birth of the Savior and sang in chorus their hallelulahs to an astonished world. Angels are sent to guard and protect God's people in the world, and then to bear their ransomed spirits away from earth.

"It is not surprising then that angels should rejoice when a human soul is saved.

"There are many other reasons why there is joy among the angels in heaven when one sinner is converted.

"Angels realize the value of a human soul. They know full well what it cost to redeem a soul. They were present with the Son of God in the garden of Gethsemane when he was suffering the agonies of hell. They were with him at the cross when he bowed his head in death.

"They know full well that it was worth the life-blood of God's son to save a human soul.

"What a tremendous price God puts upon a soul—divine blood. Again, there is joy among the angels in heaven when one sinner repents, because they know a human soul has been saved from hell. Perhaps the angels have been permitted to look down into the regions of the lost and to see the agony of the damned. If we could realize what it means to save a soul, we, too, would have joy. But there is little joy on earth, even among the people of evil, when a sinner repents.

"If we loved the souls of our fellow men we would make any sacrifice to save them. The church people of Atlanta will pay out more money this winter for the circus and the theater and the wine party than they will give to save souls.

"I can get more money out of church people to build a race track than to carry on the present gospel campaign. If the Christian people of Atlanta loved the souls of men there would be no difficulty in raising money to meet all the expenses of this great gospel movement. But we have no proper conception of the value of a human soul. That is the trouble."

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Sunday morning at the Universalist church, Rev. C. J. Harris preached his fourth sermon in his present series. Text I John, 3-22: "Whatsoever we ask, we receive of Him, because we keep His commandments and do those things that are pleasing "in his sight." Theme: "The Lamp of Beauty in Soul Architecture."

The preacher spoke of beauty as the companion of goodness, each dependent on the other, and referred to the "lamps" of previous sermons, as being of ethical value, while the sermon on "Beauty" was purely aesthetical.

After showing the different stages of development of the aesthetic nature in men, and that the true may be unbeautiful, and the untrue, beautiful, he spoke at length on the universality and naturalness of the beautiful.

Among other things he said:

"Beauty is universal. The commonest things are the most beautiful. A century plant after one hundred years of struggle produces a bloom that is easily surpassed in beauty by the violet, daisy and buttercup. With the beautiful God is lavish, but the ugly is hidden away; the infinite puts roses above thorns and beautiful blooms above thistles. Nature bedecks the hut or the peasant babe with beauty, as she does the palace or the prince.

"Universal beauty is for the universe. Some writer has said 'Art is not for the poor.' Surely the rich do not appreciate it; so I wonder who it is for. It is a comforting fact, that what God has given for universal comfort, rots on the hands of him who would take more than his share. Israel had manna for the day.

"As mice eat stored grain, rust destroys buried talents, moths devour unused garments, and thieves steal treasures; so it is with an overplus of world's goods, they make the rich poorer than a beggar.

"Life's cruelties are not in the animals that eat each other's bodies. They are in human beings who are selfish and intemperate, forgetting him who is pinched, cramped, and crippled. Covetousness is a sin except to him, who has nothing, who by nature reaches up for his share of life's good things.

"I believe we are over-loading poor people's stomachs with bread; giving away too many cast-off clothes; making the unfortunates too religious. We are fast reaching a point where we are liable to think that bread and religion are all the poor need.

"The crimes and lusts of many unfortunates are often due to the fact that they had nothing else to live on or to aim for.

"A cup of life's elixir from the spring of pleasure, will often help more to develop lives Godward, than all the prayers of dozens of Christians. Missions in New York furnish bread and lodging to those who will be enrolled as converts, while Hearst, the democrat, will send his wagons of coffee and sandwiches into byways and hedges and compel all to eat. Many workers, going into cheerless homes will carry festival tickets and do more good than sandwiches or tracts.

"The Bijou Opera company played at the Federal prison last season and did more lasting good in touching up dull cheeks, illuminating cheerless eyes and inspiring drooping spirits, than scores of speeches, full of flowery words or advice.

Today I dwell exclusively on the aesthetic and so-called lighter side of life, in my preceding sermons I dwelt more on the religious and moral.

"Beauty is natural; it is more than 'skin deep'; it is soul deep. A beautiful face is such because of healthy blood, uplifted thoughts and noble action. The face is the sensitive plate of the soul; what is within is thereon registered. The difference between a painted face and natural face is as different as a picture of a rose differs from its original.

"The basis of true beauty is goodness. 'A bad tree can not bring forth good fruit.' They who reach extreme age, so beautiful that young and old seek their guidance, are people who are good, genuinely good.

"The beatitudes of Jesus are mere photographs from nature. The pure in heart are blessed not because they see God, neither are they pure because they are blessed, but they are blessed because they are pure, and their beatific vision of the Infinite is the natural consequence.

"Our text is the conclusion of a holy life. John was constantly blessed, because in addition to keeping commandments, he did those things that were pleasing. His life had the habit of goodness, which in an employees' life is doing more than one's duty; in a citizen's life, it is being more than law-abiding; in the home life it is husband and wife doing more than noted in their marriage contract, and in a Christian's life it is more than keeping commandments. It is goodness, habitual goodness, making earth heavenly.

"Goodness is the only reality; it is eternal, it is the only truly beautiful; a good life touches itself with beauty, and reveals in itself, gracefulness, and in spite of earth or heaven, it crowns its own head with an immortal diadem.

"If God does not do all things for a soul; if his prayers are unanswered, the solution to the problem is within. Obedience to commands is not enough. Goodness must be the foundation; love a fact. Then he can answer his own prayers, for truly 'a good man is satisfied from [illegible]n.'"

Made a New Man of Him.

My blood was in an awful condition, exhibiting scrofulous eruptions in many places. I was advised to try Smith's Blood and Liver Syrup. In two months, after I had taken nearly six bottles, my skin was clear and free from irritation. For such affections, nothing compares with great remedy. H. A. LAWSON, Mobile, Ala.

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In large or small lots for shipment direct from mills or store.

C. E. CAVERLY,
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Money deposited now in Our Savings Department will draw interest January 1st.

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COTTON—STOCKS—GRAIN.
References—Fourth Nat. Bank; Lowry Nat. Bank. Phones—Bell 79; Stand. 68. GOULD BLDG.

Neal Loan and Banking Co.



THE WINNER

In the game of life is the man who saves money—not always the man who makes it. When you speak of saving money you cannot help thinking of our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT,

for whether you lay by a dollar or a hundred dollars here, our interest will make you a winner, indeed. Begin with $1.00.

E. H. THORNTON, Prest.
W. F. MANRY, Cashr.
H. C. CALDWELL, Asst. Cashr.

Are You Going Into Business?

If so, about the first thing you will need is a good, strong banking relation. We shall be glad to have a talk with you about the matter. Write us if you are out of town.

The Fourth National Bank
ATLANTA . . . . . GEORGIA.

RATHER RISKY

The keeping of valuable papers about your office, store or home.

The better way is to rent a Safe Deposit Box in our Burglar Proof Vault. We invite you to call and inspect our outfit.

ATLANTA NATIONAL BANK.

COTTON FUTURE POOL.

An investment of five dollars in this pool from September 24th to October 1st realized a profit of seven dollars and fifty cents. Twenty per cent. is deducted from this, leaving a net profit of six dollars for one week. Subscriptions of five dollars and upward will be received. Daily reports of purchase and sale prices will be made. Weekly settlements will be made by express money order.

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Municipal and Corporation Bonds; securities netting from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent always on hand. Send for list. Local securities bought and sold.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Cotton Exchange.
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NO. 2 WALL STREET, PETERS BLDG.

Louis J. Anderson & Co.,
BROKERS, ATLANTA, GA.
Prudential Building, Ground Floor.
Phone 1417.—Reference:—P. O. Box 336
NEAL LOAN & BANKING CO.
Correspondents.
CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.00.
Wires to New York, Chicago and New Orleans. Cotton, Stocks, Grains, Provisions. We Charge no Interest on Stocks.

MILLER & COMPANY,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Steiner-Emery Building, Peachtree Viaduct.
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We have on file at our office the latest news affecting the value of stocks and commodities. We mail a daily and weekly market letter upon application. Bell 'phones 1524 and 1120.

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References { Neal Loan and Banking Co. Atlanta National Bank.
Bell Phone 50. 7 & 9 Viaduct Place.

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DEALERS IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

A GOOD POSITION is always open for a competent man. His difficulty is to find it. We have openings for high-grade men in all capacities—salesmen, executive, technical and clerical—paying from $1,000 to $10,000 a year. Write for plan and booklet. HAPGOODS (Inc.) Pennsylvania bldg., 1501 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. Offices in New York, Chicago and 12 other cities.

WANTED—Reliable young man to act as local agent for manufacturer of typewriter ribbons and carbons. Small capital required. Address Treas., Box 45, Rochester, N. Y.

EARN while you learn—Shorthand taught by mail by reporter of fifteen years' experience; typewriter furnished. W. C. Massey, 1001 Prudential bldg., Atlanta.

A GOOD reliable man to solicit life insurance in Atlanta. Good contract to the right one. Apply to Edgar Dunlap, manager, Prudential bldg.

CARPENTERS and brick masons wanted, several to work ten hours per day, steady employment for some time. State age, color, experience and wages expected. McIver & MacKay, Ocala, Fla.

SCHOLARSHIP FREE for one month, day or night. Call or write for particulars. Draughon's Practical Bus. College, 122 Peachtree, Piedmont hotel block.

WANTED—One good broom maker; steady work; regular wages. Apply Kelley & McWilliams, Rome, Ga.

ADVERTISING EXPERTS are created in ten weeks' time by Case Correspondence School of Advertising, Room 30, St. James building, New York city. Write for prospectus today.

PRESSER and cleaner, one that understands altering and repairing men's clothing. 172 1-2 Peachtree St.

WANTED—Drug clerk. Apply Eureka Pharmacy, 130 Decatur St.

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. Can nearly earn expenses before finishing. Top wages paid graduates. Write nearest branch. Moler Barber College, St. Louis, Mo., or New Orleans, La.

PATTERN maker wanted; first class; wages $3.00 per day. Tennessee Copper Co., Isabella, Tenn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—A lady to teach two little girls. Music lessons for four girls. Correspondence solicited. References required. Address Mrs. L. I. Callaway, Conasauga, Tenn., Polk County

LADY ASSISTANT for branch office. Established business; $18 paid weekly. No investment required. Position permanent. Previous experience not essential. Address Branch Superintendent, 325 Dearborn, Chicago.

LADY assistant for branch office; established house; $18 paid weekly; no investment required; position permanent; previous experience not essential. Address Branch Superintendent, 325 Dearborn, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position by a young lady of Washington, D. C., who desires to come to Atlanta. First-class bookkeeper; can furnish A1 references. Have also had experience as bookkeeper in some of the best hotels in the country. Address B. S., care Constitution.

WANTED—SALESMEN.

TRAVELING salesmen on commission to carry three samples of a man's shoe to retail at $1.50; state territory and experience, reference, etc.; ready sellers everywhere. The $1.50 Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Travelling salesmen to handle standard flavoring extracts as side line or specialty; good commission. Purity Extract Co., Norfolk, Va.

WANTED—Two salesmen in each state; $50 and expenses; permanent position. Penicks Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

AGENTS for Cram's Magnificent Twentieth Century Map of United States and World. Latest and most beautiful map publication ever printed; low price; big profits. Hudgins Co., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN of character and ability to solicit life insurance for an old line mutual company. Liberal contracts for first year's commissions. Apply to Edgar Dunlap, manager, Prudential bldg.

AUTOMOBILES.

AGENTS wanted for the Oldsmobile in every important town in Georgia and Alabama. Get in line for the best selling American car. Immediate deliveries from now on. Oldsmobile Co., Atlanta, Ga., Dist. Agents for Ga. and Ala.

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WE are specialists in the job printing business, and do that high-class of work at the least possible cost, that few, if any other, printers do in the southern states. Call and see us or write for samples. W. R. Bean & Co., 12 1-2 N. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

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SOUTHERN DYE AND CLEANING WORKS, main office 38 North Forsyth street. Skillful, prompt and reliable.

SIGNET RINGS.

and fobs, first-class goods at moderate prices. 'Phone me about your clock. Standard 822. Boley, the Peachtree Jeweler. No. 99.

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OPIUM, morphine, free treatment; cure guaranteed at home; tral free. Dr. Tucker, 16 N. Broad st.

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ACME HATTERS removed to 6½ Whitehall; old hats made new, 35c up. Out-of town orders given prompt attention.

SAND—SAND—SAND.

BUILDING and concrete sand; can furnish any quantity; car load lots a specialty. M. A. Bowden, 19 S. Broad st. Bell 'phone 506.

HATS CLEANED.

BUSSEY cleans and reshapes Panamas and old hats, 26 years in the business in Atlanta. 28 1-2 Whitehall street.

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We have the most economical and undoubtedly the most durable furnace. We make plans and estimates for residences, schools and churches; also repair furnaces. Correspondence solicited. Moncrief Furnace Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The problem of your life is to cut short your wants; how to do it is the question! Advertise in the Want Columns of the Constitution and your wants will become less.

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FOR SALE—A well-established drug business, located in Atlanta; invoice about $2,000; profits good. Terms easy. Other business interests reason for selling. Address Lock Box 518, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ARKANSAS OIL FIELD—Leases, five acres, $3 acre. Fortunes future sale leases. Bailey, Missouri Pacific Immigration agent, Little Rock.

$3,500 will buy an established manufacturing, supply and repair business paying over 45 per cent. on the investment. Can be doubled in three months. Orders booked for two months. Will stand close investigation. "Manufacturer," P. O. Box 634, Atlanta, Ga.

I CAN sell your business, any kind, anywhere. I have 1,000 chances where you have one. Results count. I get results. George Ware, business broker, 725 Century bldg., Atlanta.

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THE ATLANTA DISCOUNT CO., A RESPONSIBLE CONCERN MAKING LOANS WITHOUT REAL ESTATE SECURITY. 817-818 CENTURY BUILDING.

MONEY loaned on real estate, 3 to 5 years, 6 per cent. Houses and lots; easy payments. John Carey, 18 E. Alabama.

MONEY supplied salaried people without security. Largest business, forty-eight principal cities. Tolman, 524 Austell building.

ATLANTA Banking and Savings Co., 216 Century bldg., buys purchase money notes. Loans on real estate. William J. Davis, cashier.

THE UNION Savings Bank, 24 South Broad st., lends money on real estate and other collateral, buys purchase money notes, discounts good paper, makes loans for building houses and pays 4 per cent on savings deposits.

I REPRESENT two northern corporations and several individuals, which gives me an unlimited supply of quick low rate money to be loaned on Atlanta real estate for 5, 6 and 7 per cent interest, depending on the amount desired and the security offered. It will cost you nothing to obtain my terms and rates before borrowing, expenses are reasonable and prompt attention will be given to your application. S. B. Turman, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

SPECIAL HOME FUNDS to lend; any amount, 4 1-2, 5 and 6 per cent. Write or call S. W. Carson, 6 1-2 S. Broad.

CHEAP local and eastern money for quick loans. Edwin P. Ansley, 6-8-10 E. Alabama street.

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THE No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson is rapid, light running and noiseless; one-third faster than any other. Office 71 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 480.

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$2 PER MONTH rent only for the light-running, noiseless No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. Bell 'phone 480. Office 71 Whitehall.

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NEW and second-hand machines; parts, supplies, renting, repairing. Roberts Bros., 160 Whitehall. Bell 'phone 4588.

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SWANHILD, world-famed scientific Palmist; exponent of the occult forces of nature; mystified are they who call on this gifted woman; no matter what trouble you have, come; she will guide you; everything private and confidential. Hours, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. 26 E. Ellis street.

MME. SINCLAIR—Psychic Palmist, revelation of past, present, future. Advises correctly about love, business. Patronized by best people. 32 Fairlie st.

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THE regular winter session of the Southern Dental College, 100 N. Butler st., will begin Tuesday, October 4. Parties can have dental work done by paying for material. Infirmary open every afternoon.

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H. H. H. A POSTIVE guaranteed cure for syphilis or money refunded; send $2.50 for one month's treatment. H. H. H. Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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MORRIS Storage and Transfer Co. pack, store and move h. h. goods, pianos. 8 Broad st. 'Phone 164 Bell.

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LARGEST wholesale and retail bicycle supply house in the south. Alexander-Elyea Company.

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ALSO shears and cutlery sharpened and repaired. Mail orders promptly attended. Charles Vittur, 11 Marietta street.

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THE KEELEY INSTITUTE—For the cure of Whiskey, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. 235 Capitol ave. Everything new and first-class.

FOR ALL KINDS of interior finish, door and window frames, sash, doors, blinds, get our prices. 'Phones 2354. Alexander Lumber and Manufacturing Company, 755 South Pryor st., corner Southern railroad.

NOTICE to My Friends: Have increased my force and am better prepared to do your fine watch, clock and jewelry work. W. M. McNeal, 6 Central ave.

GOPHER OIL, a liniment and an ointment of excellent merit. The best advertiser. Lookout for the sample man, soon out your way. Atlanta drug stores sell it.

WE are headquarters in Atlanta for making all kinds of newspaper cuts, such as zinc etchings and half-tones. All work guaranteed to be as represented. Address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., 2d floor Constitution bldg.

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NAMES AND ADDRESSES—We can furnish classified lists of farmers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, county officials, ministers, newly-married couples, babies, new business houses, names of people building houses, electric light plants, water works, bridges or barns. Press clippings of every conceivable nature from all the weekly and daily newspapers. Send for prices. Harrison's Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Austell bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

CONSUL and Madame Lilla D. Windsor, the great expert phrenologist and famous author, now at Gibson house, 83½ Peachtree st.

WANTED—BOARDERS.

154 Piedmont avenue, first class meals sent out to any part of the city. Give us a trial.

TWO men for beautiful front room. Hot and cold water; best fare, $20.00. 'Phone 45-72. 63 E. Cain.

BOARDERS WANTED—A few boarders can be accommodated with rooms and board at 183 Whitehall. Standard 'phone 2256.

THE Ballard House, opposite the Governor's mansion, is under the management of Mrs. E. M. Warner, late of the "Nonesuch." She has a few choice rooms for rent to desirable parties. She furnishes the best table board. 'Phone or call and get terms.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

SAUNDERS & MORRIS, successors to Girardeau & Saunders, No. 5 S. Broad st. Get our weekly rent bulletin and sale list. Tenants moved free; see contract.

FOR RENT—Houses, stores, offices and rooms in any part of the city. Call and we will take you to see anything on our list. M. L. Thrower, renting agent, 39 North Forsyth street.

FOR RENT—One 12-room house, 236 Ivy st. Apply to R. C. Mitchell, 343 N. Boulevard.

GET our weekly rent bulletin giving descriptions of everything to rent. We move tenants free; see notice. John J. Woodside, renting agent, 50 North Broad street.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—Furnished house, 6 or 7 rooms and bath, about December 1. Address James Mulvey, Stillwater, Minn.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

WE get renters for your rooms. List with us. 'Phone 4444. People's Exchange, 314 Kiser bldg.

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WE have listed some very desirable furnished rooms. Free to applicants. Call Peoples' Exchange, 314 Kiser bldg.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—One new Burtsall 25-horse boiler and 20-horse engine, mounted, and one No. 2 Hinch & Drumgold saw mill complete. J. D. Childs, Musella, Ga.

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A. GRAVES, real estate and loans, 26½ South Pryor street, Bell 2791, makes a specialty of selling and loaning on all classes of property.

LUMBER.

TELEPHONE 188, west, for all kinds of lumber, mill work, sash, doors, blinds, shingles, laths, etc. Estimates furnished promptly. Traynham Lumber Company, 173 Humphries street.

FURNITURE.

HIGHEST cash prices paid for second-hand furniture. Bargains in furniture at 102 S. Forsyth st. Bell 'phone 3859. Royal Furniture Company.

ECZEMA CAN BE CURED

DR. EDMONDSON'S ECZEMA CURE

Contains No Grease and is guaranteed cure for Eczema and all Skin Diseases. Heat, etc., etc. 50c a bottle or three bottles for $1.25 express prepaid. Manufactured by FRANK EDMONDSON & BRO., 14 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED

Wanted, experienced Litho Label and Color Printing Salesman to represent established Maryland House doing High Grade work. State history, employers, occupation, salary, references. Address No. 1 Salesman, Care Constitution.

LOST.

STRAYED from 686 Peachtree st., one brown mare mule about 15 hands high; turn to Oglesby Grocery Co., 22 East Alabama st. and receive reward.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOICEST grafted pecan trees, $1 to $2 each, according to size. Order now for November and December delivery. Stuart-Robson Pecan Co., Kirkwood, Ga.

FOR SALE—Gas stoves, in perfect condition; guaranteed to do good work. Come and see. M. H. Abbott, 150 Marietta st.

FOR SALE—We have for sale a brand new Kranich and Bach piano. Regular price is $550; we will sell this piano at a reduced price and on the most favorable terms. Address P. O. Box 484, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—In one lot, cheap, to gain room in greenhouses, 200 Kentia palms 2 to 4 feet, 200 other palms and greenhouse plants. Many good specimens. Address W. E. Page, Dungeness, Fernandina, Fla.

TYPEWRITERS—No. 2 Smith, $55; No. 4 Williams, $55, $50, $45; Barlocks, $20, $25; No. 2 Remingtons, $30; Yosts, $20, $30; Franklins, $15; Rem-Sho, $30; Jewetts, $25; 100 others, $10 up. Hardin Co., 3 Edgewood ave. 'Phones 1608. Largest dealers and best repairers south.

PARTIES wishing cuts for catalogue and high class printing can find them in our establishment. We make the finest half-tones and zinc etchings. For prices and further information, address Southern Engraving Co., Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

WE ARE especially prepared to make newspaper cuts. In order that a half-tone may show up well in the newspaper it must be made especially for printing of that character. Our newspaper half-tones receive the highest praise by publishers generally. For prices and further information, address the Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

'PHONE 1920—56 N. Broad street—If you want furniture, musical instruments or household goods packed and shipped, or refinished or repaired. P. H. Snook.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—Canvassers for THE SUNNY SOUTH in every Georgia town and also in the towns of all other southern states. A splendid opportunity for women wanting a little supplementary "pin money" income. The cost of The Sunny South is only 50 cents per year and its circulation is now nearly 100,000. Extraordinary commission inducements and the easiest and cheapest fireside paper for which to get subscribers. Write for particulars to The Sunny South, Atlanta, Ga.

HOUSEHOLD goods moved, stored, packed. Cathcart Transfer, 39 N. Forsyth St. Bell 'phone 1450. Atlanta 'phone 164.

OUR engraving plant is complete. We are specially fitted for making half-tones of the finest quality. The product of our factory is as fine as can be turned out in the east or west. For prices and particulars address Southern Engraving Company, Atlanta, Ga., second floor Constitution building.

SOUTHERN ENGRAVING CO., second floor, Constitution building, Atlanta, conducts the best equipped engraving plant in the south.

FOR SALE—HORSES, ETC.

OUR NEXT BIG auction sale of range horses and mares, mules broken and unbroken, driving horses and sadlles; over three thousand head; one week, October 17 to 22; regular Monday auction sales; finest barn accommodations in the south. Ft. Worth Horse and Mule Co. Stock Yards, North Fort Worth.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

J. W. GOLDSMITH AND SON.

315 Century Bldg. 'Phone 3211.

TWO squares from the Kimball house we have a lot 50 by 200 feet, surrounded by large business enterprises, which we can sell this week at a bargain, $7,500.

MARIETTA property and Cobb county farms for sale: We have property on trolley line and fifty farms within 12 to 20 miles of Atlanta. Write for list or call on E. P. Green Realty Co., Marietta, Ga.

A TEN-ROOM house on Washington street, with all modern conveniences, for $4,500, payable as follows $500 cash and $40 per month. This is just the renting price. If you want a bargain address No. 45, care this office.

FOR EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE

UNINCUMBERED PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITIES; FARMS FOR CITY PROPERTY; VACANT FOR IMPROVED; RESIDENCE FOR INVESTMENT AND VICE VERSA. CHAS. P. GLOVER & CO., 716 PRUDENTIAL BUILDING

FOR SALE BY G. J. DALLAS.

19 South Broad Street.

A beautiful vacant, North ave., close to Spring.....$2,500

8-r. h., Capitol ave.; all modern; new.....4,500

Vacant, Ponce de Leon ave., 70 by 303.....3,500

9-r. h., West Peachtree place; all modern; a lovely home.....6,000

8-r. h., Rawson st., large lot, 130 by 285, cheap.....6,000

10-r. h., E. North ave.; an elegant home; everything in first-class order; built for a home; call and see me for a bargain.....

7-r. h., Lawton st., lot 77 by 200, corner; 3-r. servant house, stable, buggy house; house new; all modern; all improvements down and worth more than price asked. If taken at once this will buy.....$3,500

8-r. h., Oglethorpe ave.; small cash payment, balance monthly; payments without interest; will rent for $17 per month. Call.

One store house, a corner; good stand for first-class grocery store. 1,200

A beautiful lot, east front, Queen st., 45 by 160.....750

Vacant lot, Piedmont ave., lays well, 45 by 175; per foot.....70

6-r. h., York ave., large lot, easy payments.....1,600

Vacant lot, 200 by 250, Peachtree road; will exchange or take part in other property. Call and see me.

15 acres, 4 acres in grove, on Douglasville road, 1,200 feet front on two roads, just 4 miles from car shed; it lays beautifully; owner will sell cheap.

For Sale by Cochran & Stewart, Real Estate and Renting, 19 S. Broad St.

ON PEACHTREE, a property unexcelled for locality and desirability; $18,000.

ON WHITEHALL, 11-room house, large lot; best block of Whitehall; $8,000.

ON JACKSON ST.—Beautiful home, nearly new; 12 rooms, constructed with every convenience; $6,700.

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VACANT lot, Jackson st., 70 by 200; $1,600.

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RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the arrival and departure of passenger trains of the following roads, union depot, Atlanta, Ga.:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY.

Arrive Daily From—		Depart Daily To—	
Savannah. . .	7 35 am	Macon. . .	1 20 am
Macon. . . .	11 20 am	Savannah. . .	7 50 am
Savannah. . .	4 15 pm	Macon.	4 00 pm
Macon. . . .	7 40 pm	Savannah. . ..	9 00 pm
Suburban Trains—Daily, Except Sunday.		Suburban Trains—Daily, Except Sunday.	
Jonesboro. . .	6 45 am	Forest Park. .	8 55 am
Forest Park..	8 25 am	Jonesboro. . .	12 20 pm
Jonesboro.. ..	2 15 pm	Jonesboro. . .	3 30 pm
Jonesboro. . .	5 45 pm	Jonesboro. . .	6 10 pm
Sunday Only—		Sunday Only—	
Jonesboro. . .	8 55 am	Hapeville. . .	9 00 am
Hapeville. . .	10 45 am	Jonesboro. . .	12 50 pm

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Nashville. . .	7 30 am	Nashville. . ..	8 25 am
Marietta. . .	8 35 am	Marietta. . .	12 10 pm
Nashville . ..	11 45 am	Nashville. . .	4 30 pm
Marietta. . ..	2 40 pm	Marietta. . .	5 30 pm
Nashville. . .	7 30 pm	Nashville. . ..	8 30 pm

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
LaGrange. . .	8 15 am	*Montgomery..	5 30 am
*Selma. . . .	11 40 am	*Montgomery..	12 55 pm
*Selma. . . .	3 30 pm	*Selma.. . ..	4 20 pm
*Selma. . . .	11 40 pm	LaGrange. . .	5 30 pm
*Montgomery. .	7 45 pm	*Montgomery..	11 15 pm
Suburban Trains—		Suburban Trains—	
Red Oak. . .	8 00 am	Red Oak. . . .	6 00 am
College Park.	10 00 am	College Park..	8 30 am
Red Oak. . . .	2 05 pm	Red Oak. . . .	12 16 pm
College Park.	5 50 pm	College Park.	4 45 pm
Red Oak. . . .	7 50 pm	Red Oak. . . .	6 05 pm

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
Norfolk. . . .	7 30 am	Norfolk. . .	8 00 pm
New York. . .	3 55 pm	Clinton, S. C.	7 40 am
Clinton, S. C.	3 20 pm	New York. . .	12 00 n'n

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive From—		Depart To—	
*Augusta. . .	5 00 am	*Augusta. . .	7 55 am
Conyers. . . .	6 45 am	Lithonia. . .	10 05 am
Covington. . .	7 45 am	*Augusta. . ..	3 35 pm
*Augusta. . ..	12 30 pm	Conyers. . . .	5 00 pm
Lithonia. . .	3 25 pm	Covington. . .	6 10 pm
*Augusta. . .	8 15 pm	*Augusta. . .	11 45 pm

ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Arrive From— (Via W. & A. R. R.)		Depart To— (Via W. & A. R. R.)	
Knoxville. . .	7 30 am	Knoxville. . .	8 25 am
Knoxville. . .	7 30 pm	Murphy. . . .	8 25 am
Murphy. . . .	7 30 pm	Knoxville. . .	8 30 pm

Southern Railway

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA.

5:30 A. M.—NO. 13, DAILY. "ST LOUIS AND CINCINNATI, Limited." A solid vestibuled train, Atlanta to Cincinnati without change. Sleeping car service to St. Louis, composed of vestibuled day coaches and Pullman drawing room sleeping cars; arrives Rome 7:30 a. m., Chattanooga 9:45 a. m., Cincinnati 7:30 p. m., Louisville 8:15 p. m., St. Louis 7:32 a. m. Cafe car service all meals between Atlanta, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

5:40 A. M.—NO. 30 DAILY to Griffin and Columbus; arrives Griffin 7:11 a. m.; Columbus 9:50 a. m.

5:55 A. M.—NO. 16 DAILY.—Local to Macon and Brunswick. Makes all stops, arriving Macon 8:55 a. m., Brunswick 4 p. m.

6:10 A. M.—NO. 35 DAILY. Pullman to Birmingham and Kansas City; arrives Kansas City 9:45 a. m.

7:50 A. M.—NO. 12 DAILY. Local to Charlotte, Danville and Richmond.

7:55 A. M.—NO. 7 DAILY. Chattanooga.

12:00 NOON—NO. 38 DAILY. Washington and Southwestern limited. Sleeping, library, observation and club cars through without change. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrive Washington 6:42 a. m.; New York 12:43 p. m.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 8 DAILY. Local to Macon, arrives McDonough 12:56 p. m.; Jackson 1:20 p. m.; Macon 2:30 p. m. Parlor car Atlanta to Macon.

12:15 P. M.—NO. 40 DAILY. New York Express. Day coaches between Atlanta and Washington. Sleepers between Atlanta, Charlotte, Richmond and Washington. Arrives Richmond 7 a. m., Washington 10 a. m., New York 3:15 p. m.

4:10 P. M.—NO. 10 DAAILY. Macon and Hawkinsville.

4:15 P. M.—NO. 37 DAILY. Pullman sleeping car and day coaches to Memphis; arrives Memphis 7:15 a. m.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 28 DAILY. Local to Fayetteville and Fort Valley.

4:40 P. M.—NO. 22 DAILY. Griffin and Columbus. Pullman palace sleeping car and day coaches.

4:30 P. M.—NO. 18 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. "Air Line Belle." To Toccoa.

5:00 P. M.—NO. 15 DAILY. "WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL." Through drawing room sleeping cars to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Arrives Rome 7:20 p. m., Dalton 8:36 p. m., Chattanooga 10:15 p. m., Memphis 8:20 a. m., Louisville 8:50 a. m., St. Louis 5:00 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m. Sleeper Chattanooga to Louisville.

6:15 P. M.—NO. 25 DAILY. Makes all stops. Local to Anniston; arrives Anniston 10:30 p. m.

11:35 P. M.—NO. 97 NIGHT TRAIN TO BIRMINGHAM. Pullman sleeper and day coaches. Sleeper open 10 p. m. Arrives Birmingham 5:20 a. m.

11:50 P. M.—NO. 14 DAILY. Florida limited. Through sleepers to Jacksonville and Brunswick and St. Augustine; open 10:30 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 9:40 a. m.

12 NIGHT—NO. 36 DAILY. United States Fast Mail. Solid vestibuled train. Sleeping car to New York, Richmond. Coaches to Washington. Dining cars serve all meals en route. Arrives Washington 9:30 p. m.; New York 6:23 a. m. Sleeping car Atlanta to Asheville.

Ticket Office—Kimball House and Union Depot. 'Phones: City Office, 142 Main, Depot.



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LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in ending October 8th, 1904. Persons calling for same will please say "Advertised" and give date.

One cent must be paid on each letter.

Ladies' List.

A—Miss Lizzie Austin, Miss Mary Asbery, Miss Alder Ager, Mrs. B. C. Almstead, Mrs. Nannie Alson.

B—Miss Jessie Burson, Miss Jeanette Brown, Miss Lucile Bradley, Miss Maud Blackwell, Miss Fannie Ruth Burt, Miss S. Jamie Belcher, Miss M. A. Black, Miss Lucy Biggers, Miss Ida Bamber, Miss Ella Barens, Miss Mamie ell, Miss Mary E. Buchanan, Mrs. Ed T. Bryan, Mrs. Catherine Bunnywald, Mrs. Francis C. Broups, Mrs. M. Brogsdale, Mrs. Sadie Bryant, Mrs. Harry Brown, Mrs. Fannie Barker, Mrs. Fannie Brown, Mrs. Darkus Briante, Mrs. Nora Brooks, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Lila Boaz.

C—Miss Viola and Florence Cameron, Miss Eva Campbell, Miss Juanita Callaway, Miss Mattie Cochran, Miss M. C. Cobins, Miss Mally Callif, Miss Matilda Cleveland, Miss Sallie Cocks, Mrs. Francis Calman, Mrs. Louise Cox, Mrs. Eva Chapman, Mrs. Maggie Cook.

D—Miss Ella Dobson, Miss Minnie Dubery, Miss Daisy Dennard, Miss Lella Driver, Mrs. Mamie Davis, Mrs. Mary Duncan.

E—Miss Emma Evans, Miss Mattie B. Eppes, Miss Pearl Ellington, Miss Ella Ector, Mrs. Francis Eckler, Mrs. W. F. Embry, Mrs. James C. Ethridge.

F—Miss Kitty Fitch, Miss Adelia Francis, Miss Jimever Fielder, Mrs. W. T. Faegin, Mrs. Jenie Fambro.

G—Miss Mary Bettie Gray, Miss Goodwin, Miss S. G. Gibson, Mrs. Addie Gipson, Mrs. Maggie Gillum, Mrs. M. C. Gill, Mrs. Louise Gayon, Mrs. Mattie Griffin.

H—Miss Mary Hines, Miss Minnie Hornsby, Miss Minnie Heath, Miss Susannah Hunney, Miss Nina Haynesworth, Miss Ada Hightower, Miss Layem Haden, Miss Kate Henderson, Hattie Hurd, Anie Hall, Mrs J D Haistings, Mrs Dessie Henning, Mrs H A Hyatt, Mrs S Hunt, Mrs Maud Hickox, Mrs Jennie Hood, Mrs Lula Harris, Mrs Thomas Hall, Mrs A S Hanns, Mrs Hattie Hamilton, Mrs Ophelia Harris.

J—Miss Margaret Johnson, Miss Goolasier Johnson, Miss Jannie Johnson, Miss Annie Jackson, Miss Addie Jones, Mrs T B Johnson, Mrs Fannie ackson, Mrs Clara Jones.

K—Mrs G P Keys, Mrs Florence Krave, Nancy Kendall.

L—Miss Lealer Little, Mrs Mancey Laster.

Mc—Miss Edith McCaal, Mrs Nannie McBee, Mrs Robt McCord, Mrs McDavis. Mrs Meltine McNeal.

M—Miss Edith Marspell, Miss Lula C Moody, Miss Lizzie Morgan, Miss Helen Moore, Miss Bessie Maxwell, Miss Victoria Martin, Miss Susie Martin, Miss Ida Moore, Miss Winnie ahers, Mrs Mary Miller, Mrs Nancy Morfris, Mrs Nincy Moats, Mrs ane Malone, Mrs Florence Milvin, Mrs Sarah Murray, Mrs Ophelia Morris, Mrs Fane Meilley.

P—Miss Cora Price, Miss Lillian Pittman, Eliza Pryor, Mrs Maynard Pierpins, Mrs B E Phillips, Mrs C Powell, Mrs Ada Pace.

R—Miss Rosalle, Miss Annie Randolph, Hattie Richardson (col), Miss Lizzie Rhodes.

S—Miss Annie Simmons, Mrs T S Stevens, Mrs Alma Simpson, Mrs Hattie Scott.

T—Miss Fannie Talgaes, Miss Mollie Thomason, Miss Rul Tar Tarbart, Miss Mae Thornton, Miss Turner, Miss Charlotte Turner, Ruth Turner, Mrs Jas L Thomas, Mrs Susie Tarner, Mrs Liza Tumbling, Mrs Gussie Toad, Mrs Maggie Tomas.

V—Mattie Verdugle, Mrs R R Voyles, Mrs Mary Voles, Mrs Clara Vaughs.

W—Miss Olealne Wagner, Miss Mattie Wyatt, Miss Mattie Warren, Miss Lucy Williams, Miss Luelar White, Miss Effie May Woods, Miss Delcy Willson, Miss Pauline Winn, Miss Mattie Webb, Miss Mary White, Emma Warner, Coren Williams, Lula Whitmore 3, Mrs Keittle Walker, Mrs Illey White, Mrs Florence Winkfield, Mrs Mary Winn, Mrs Jennie Williams, Mrs Claudie Wood, Mrs Sarah Wright.

Gentlemen's List.

A—William T Anderson, C F Albert, M H Abbott, T O Adams, Derris V Armstrong, J W Askew, Emmet Andres, C A Anderson 2, E C Adams, John S Anderson, W D Archer, Roger B Atkinson.

B—Spencer Boyd, J R Baath, James Brown, S S Brodnax, B G Murks, A D Blumfield, E M Burl, Joe Barnes, Gad D Bryan, W H Brown, Toney Brown, Sam Bargery, F L Bell, W P Brown, A M Brown, W D Brisindine, J St Butler, W T Brown, Platt Badger, Zurah Bailey, Noey Bird, S J T Beatty, Henry Boyd, J Craig Bradley, J P Bowers, Mr and Mrs Howard Bucknell, Henry L Ball, S M Burder, Dr W C W Burrell, Sam Bargery, J G Burdett, D W Bennett, Henry Bradley.

C—C M Campbell, Marion Campbell, L D Cothran, James Champion, C C Carson, K T Campbell, C M Campbell, Willie Cunninghame, J C Chatman, Charles Curry, W C Caxe, Dr D N Calhoun, Mr and Mrs John F Cone Jr, William Croak, Mr Emma Commings, Henry Clarke, E F Carsy, G B Cox, L W Collins, Bert Carson, J R Crow, A A Cherry, Sam Cosker, Willie Corrigan, John J Craig, L D Cathran, H W Chambers, Charlie Clarke.

D—Joe Durham, J A Dobson, Tom Down, L E Dease, Thomas Davis, H L Dunbar, W H Daggett, J E Daley, J W Dixon, G O Davis, Rev J T Dameron, L L Dickerson (2), W D Durden, James Dickerson, E D Davis, T B Dickey, J E Dowis.

E—S C Eberhart, William B Estes, T O Everett, C W Ellis, O Evans, J M Emil, Wm Emenwell, T F Eastman, F W Ellsworth.

F—J L Fincher, Mr Floyd, J H Finley, G E Floyd, Preston Floyd (2), W A Farns, Jr, D L Floyd, H L Forsyth, C E Ford, J M Fagen, Ernest M Foling, H C Flanagan, Howard Ferguson, Ed Ford.

G—A G Goebel, Jas G Gaines, W O Guyton,

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Old Men

who have gathered unto themselves priceless stores of special knowledge;

Old Men

who have emerged from illusions of inexperience;

Old Men

who have the resolve, the instinct, the intellectual power, everything except the money to give their labor play and seize the end, would have been saved the sorrow of witnessing the defeat of their ambition if they had secured an Equitable Life Policy in youth.

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FRED STERRY, Manager,
Hot Springs, Va.

SWAIN SHOOTS JONES DEAD.

Slayer Will Not Give Account of the Difficulty.

Houston, Tex., October 9.—Hugh N. Swain, an attorney, late today shot and killed C. W. Jones, secretary of the Houston Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of which W. F. Swain, father of the former, is president. Swain was arrested and refuses to give any information whatever concerning the causes leading to the tragedy. Jones was in his office during the afternoon and with a companion started to leave about 4 o'clock. His companion went ahead and heard a shot. He went back and saw Jones lying in the hall, while Swain was standing in the door of his own office. Jones was shot in the back of the head and died instantly.

FARMS AND FARMERS.

Notice to Inquirers.

1. Write plainly and to the point, giving only questions to which answers are desired.
2. Confine inquiries strictly to matters concerning the farm.
3. Never ask for answers by mail.
4. Never ask where an article can be had, nor the price.
5. Always give your full name and address. If you do not wish your name published, say so, and initials only will be printed.
6. Carefully file this page for future reference and before writing examine your file to see if it has not been already answered.
7. Look ahead and send in your inquiries early. Do not expect us to "answer in next paper." The editor must hand in his copy a week before the paper is published.
8. Address all inquiries and communications for this department to

THE CONSTITUTION,
(F. and F. Department.)

HOLDING COTTON.

It is said that in Texas, if not in other states, when the late drop to below 10 cents a pound for cotton came many farmers who had hauled the staple to market for sale promptly "turned around" without unloading, and carried it back home. In some instances they actually withdrew their cotton from warehouses in which they had previously stored it. If these reports be true, they argue that the farmers who produce the cotton are beginning to assert their right to have a voice in determining the market price of the same, at least to the extent of firmly withholding it from sale and from storage and other expenses until the price offered shall agree with their views. In this view of it the conditions are encouraging as showing the assertion of an independence, the absence of which has long been a weak point in the farmers' relation to the cotton market. This condition is doubtless the joint result of a degree of prosperity attained by the farmer, due to the unusually satisfactory prices at which most of the cotton was sold last season, and a confidence in the future course of prices inspired by the price reached last spring and the prospective shortage in the supply of cotton that seems to be evident, notwithstanding the bearish reports of the condition and prospective outcome of the present crop. What will be the effect of the weather conditions that have prevailed over the greater part of the cotton belt for the last five or six weeks no one can say with any degree of accuracy. Certain it is that a few weeks ago, when the dry, hot weather, which continued throughout the month, was making itself most felt the very general belief among farmers was that the crop had been cut off very materially. The late August blooms, or at least the greater part of them, dropped from the plants and what is known as the "top crop" passed away as a dream (as it generally does). It became evident to the farmers that practically nothing could be expected from these late August blooms. Every one knows that cotton blooms showing later than September 1 to 10 are no good. But we have had no blooms of these dates, nor since, to amount to anything. But the "bulls" now claim that the very same hot, dry spell has had a "wonderful effect in maturing the crop," suggesting that the outcome and final yield will be greatly increased. Thus, we see, how the very same conditions—the same spell of weather—is the basis of the prophecies of both sides of the market. The truth is the weather conditions have conspired to do two things: (1) To cut off the promise and prospect of a late crop of bolls, and (2) to encourage and even to some extent to prematurely open the bolls that passed the critical stage without failing off. This prompt and rapid opening and the fine weather for picking has resulted in harvesting the crop and putting it into the hands of the ginners very rapidly, and the "receipts at the ports and in the interior" have been swelled to abnormal proportions. The truth is, a crop that was considered a late crop six weeks ago is coming into market as an early crop on account of weather conditions favorable only to early harvesting and not to increasing the actual size of the crop. The fact is, the crop is nearly all open and in many sections nearly all has been harvested and ginned.

But the prophets are wide apart in their estimates. Of coruse, they are, and always are at this season of the year and at this stage of the marketing of the crop. My own idea is that the farmer who is out of debt and therefore able to hold his crop is master of the situation so far as it immediately concerns himself, and may exercise his judgment about holding or selling.

Of one thing I am confident—that notwithstanding the prospect of a shortage in the world's supply of cotton, the market cannot be maintained above 10 cents a pound if the farmers shall persist in forcing their crops on the buyers. They ought not to sell all their cotton in the course of two or three months, but hold on to a part of it. To this end it is a "consummation devoutly to be desired" that every farmer shall get out of debt, as many of them have already done, and then take things quietly, confident that the market will soon respond to the conditions that cannot be controlled (short supply), instead of being governed by abnormal conditions—the forcing of the crop on the market.

R. J. REDDING.

FARM CORRESPONDENCE.

COTTON MEAL V. COTTON SEED AS A FERTILIZER.

J. R. C., Jackson, Ga.,—Have you ever tested the use of green cotton seed, and acid under cotton with commercial fertilizers? If so, what was the manner of your test and the result? I hear more talk among farmers this season of using their cotton seed under cotton than ever before. Some say they will use them if they go to $20 per ton. I am thinking of using them myself, but wish to do the most economical thing. I note what the state chemist says about how to tell whether to sell seed and buy meal, but some farmers say that may be true in theory but not in practice.

Answer—I have not tested the comparative merits of cotton seed meal and cotton seed on cotton, but I made a very elaborate test of the two on corn in the year 1894. You will find the details of the test and the results of the same in Bulletin No. 27 (December, 1894), a copy of which I send you.

The object of the experiment was to find out whether or not the removal of the oil from the seed detracts from or reduces their fertilizing value. Two acres of cotton land were selected and laid off into 28 plots of three rows each, 209 feet long. The odd-numbered plots were fertilized with 312 pounds of acid phosphate, 18 pounds of muriate of potash, 289 pounds of cotton meal and 364 pounds of hulls per acre. The even-numbered plots were fertilized with the same quantities each of acid phosphate and muriate of potash that were applied to the odd-numbered plots; but instead of the meal and hulls the even-numbered plots received 764 pounds of crushed green cotton seed. The two acres were planted in corn. The 764 pounds of green seed would have produced, approximately, after expressing the oil, 269 pounds of meal and 364 pounds of hulls. The difference, then, between the fertilizers applied to the odd and to the even-numbered plots was simply that the oil had been removed from the seed in the odd-numbered plots.

The results were unmistakable. The yield of the odd-numbered plots, on which the cotton meal and hulls were used, was 30.72 bushels of shelled corn per acre, against 29.87 bushels produced by the plots receiving the crushed seed—a difference of 0.86 bushels in favor of the meal and hulls.

The "conclusions" drawn from the experiment were as follows:

1. That cotton meal and its corresponding quantity of hulls are at least equal in fertilizing effect to an equivalent quantity of crushed seed.

2. It necessarily follows that the cotton seed oil is of no appreciable value as a fertilizing material.

3. From the fact of the slightly large yield from the use of the cotton meal and hulls, it is inferred that the cotton meal and hulls are superior, as a fertilizer, to the original seed. This small increase was probably due to the better mechanical condition of the meal and hulls compared with the crushed seed. It is not probable that the hulls in either case exerted any appreciable effect.

I think farmers make a very serious mistake when they use cotton seed directly as a fertilizer instead of exchanging the seed for meal and hulls, or for meal alone, whenever the exchange can be effected on a reasonable basis. I have usually advised farmers that 300 pounds of meal alone are fully equal in fertilizing effect to 2,000 pounds of whole or crushed seed. Indeed, 700 pounds of meal contain as much plant food as 2,000 pounds of seed; but I add 100 pounds of meal—making 800 pounds, to offset the value of the hulls. Of late years the mills have usually allowed not less than 1,200 pounds of meal, and often as high as 1,600 pounds, in exchange for a ton of seed. At one time last season the mills in Griffin were paying $20 per ton of seed and selling the meal at $23 per ton. I actually exchanged all the seed I controlled on that basis. The same mills are now offering $13 a ton for seed and charging $23 per ton for meal, which is but a little over 1,100 pounds of meal for one ton of seed. This I consider too low a basis and yet the farmers could not afford to use his seed directly as a manure even on that basis. Of course every farmer may calculate the cost of hauling both ways, remembering that 800 pounds of meal are fully equivalent to 2,000 pounds of seed, whether for manure, or for animal food.

The idea is entertained by some that the vegetable matter of the hulls when converted into humus in the soil will give valuable results. This, however, is a mistake, because the very amount of vegetable matter represented in the hulls of a ton of seed is too small to produce any appreciable effect.

GEORGIA FARMING IN THE "FORTIES."

R. J. Massey, Atlanta, Ga.—I am not taking sides as to whether the middle Georgia uplands can or will continue to produce enough corn to feed the horses and mules of the farms and for other purposes, but wish only to give the recollections of a middle Georgia boy of the early forties of the last century. Then it mattered not with the farmer whether his corn brought 10, 20, 40 or even 100 bushels of corn to the acre. He never troubled himself to measure it—no, not he. All he cared for was to have full cribs, plenty of oven and ash pone corn bread, fat horses and slick mules all the year round. This, too, on home-raised Georgia corn, and he loaned his neighbors 50 or 100 bushels if they needed it. This state of affairs continued for many years, and I venture the assertion that had not the good old men gone daft on cotton and raised too much, at the expense of corn crops, such conditions would have existed to this day.

But, what I want to say is this: That even now, if the corn crops run short the farmer can fall back on the hay crop—crab grass hay, at that. I have recently spent a week with my friend, Dr. J. T. Henly, of Douglas county, and while out with him, I witnessed his housing $75 worth of hay, that cost him, all told, aside from land rent, not quite $10. This of the crabgrass, indigenous to middle Georgia, and which our forefathers for almost a century worked so hard, but fortunately, all to no purpose, to exterminate. Now, who says farming will not pay? What other business on top side of this earth brings a better yield? Seventy-five to ten! That is better than the California gold mines of 1849 that almost ran our people crazy.

SALTPETRE AS A FERTILIZER FOR FLOWERS.

J. B. S., High Point, —(?).—Being a reader of The Constitution for a good many ears, I come for the first time for information. A friend of mine who raises a good many flowers and a garden, says he finds saltpetre is a great thing to bring out flowers. Also, they have put it under corn in small quantities, and say it was the finest they ever saw. I find it is a potash. How much would you put to the acre with 8-2-2 goods for wheat? He says he will furnish it for 1 acre to try it. Also, how much slack lime to the acre with the above goods, or 8 phosphate and 4 potash? We never put but 200 pounds of fertilizer to 1 acre of wheat in this neighborhood.

Answer—Saltpetre is an excellent fertilizer for any crop, but it is generally too expensive for field crops and garden vegetables. It is a nitrate of potash and supplies both nitrogen and potash—two of the valuable elements of plant food. Nitrate of soda is usually a cheaper form of nitrogen. If you would give me the analysis of the saltpetre offered you and the price per ton, I could easily tell you whether you can afford to buy it as a fertilizer and how much to use in a given formula. I might have written you a private letter had you given your state. Slaked lime should not be used in connection with acid phosphate, or goods containing acid phosphate. Indeed, ordinary lime does not supply any needed element of plant food.

UPPER AND LOWER EAR OF CORN.

J. H. Green, Cullman, Ala.—Where there are from two to three ears of corn on a stalk, which is the best for seed?

Answer—In reply to similar inquiries heretofore received I have expressed the opinion that the lower ear is to be preferred for seed, when there are two or more ears on a stalk, but of this I have no positive proof. The idea is based on the theory that since the lower shoots are the ones most likely to fail of development into perfect ears, therefore, when such lower shoots do develop the plants from the resulting ears will be most likely to produce two ears than will those from the upper ear. Try the experiment for yourself.

APPLE RUST.

Mrs. H., Smithville, Miss.—Please tell me what is killing my beautiful apple trees and give me a remedy for them. I have lost five healthy looking trees in the last twelve months. All have died just alike. One has died right recently that bore as fine a crop of apples last month as I ever saw. The first thing I noticed that is wrong, the leaves will look wilted and turn yellow and commence to fall off, all the time the body of the tree looks healthy. The disease that is doing the work is down just under the ground and on the body and roots of the trees the bark turns brown and smells soured. I can peel it off with my hands. This is the third year to bear. The location of my orchard is on high rolling black sandy land. It is drained well.

Answer—Your description indicates that your apple trees are afflicted with what is known as the "apple rust" (Gymnosporangium macropus). I advise you not to try to pronounce the scientific name. The disease originates on cedar trees from which, in different form, it attacks the apple tree, and back to the cedar on which it forms light, brown colored galls. Remedy—Destroy the cedar trees.

PRIVATE BUTTER-TESTS ACCEPTED FOR RECORD AND PUBLICATION BY THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

Allie of Side View, 133833—Sire, Naid's St. Lambert King 13th 41179; dam, Matilda's. (Lady Day) 81310. Butter, 14 pounds, 10 ounces; milk, 261 pounds. Test made June 2 to 8, 1904; age, 6 years, 6 months; estimated weight, 900 pounds; fed no grain—pasture only. Property of George E. Nichols, Afton, N. Y.

Catchfly of Side View 154657—Sire, Cooler 52023; dam, Irene of Side View 133834. Butter, 15 pounds, 1 ounce; milk, 263 pounds, 8 ounces. Test made from May 19 to 25, 1904; age, 4 years, 1 month; estimated weight, 700 pounds; fed 4 quarts corn, oats and brand, mixed in equal parts, daily—pasture. Property of George E. Nichols, Afton, N. Y.

Golden Creole 171506—Sire, Lucerne's Domph 54969; dam, Dame Gladys 136712. Butter, 14 pounds, 5 ounces; milk, 214 pounds, 8 ounces. Test made from May 25 to 31, 1904; age, 3 years, 3 months; estimated weight, 650 pounds; fed no grain—pasture only. Property of George E. Nichols, Afton, N. Y.

Orchard Farm Lass 184214—Sire, Marigold Polo 43129; dam, Imp Agenoria's Lass 150265. Butter, 19 pounds, 14 ounces; milk, 275 pounds, 9 ounces. Test made from January 25 to 31, 1904; age, 5 years, 3 months; actual weight, 860 opnds; fed 8 pounds bran, 8 pounds corn meal, 8 pounds ground oats, and 6 pounds cotton-seed meal, daily—hay, corn and pea-vine ensilage ad lib. Property of John F. White, Mount Morris, N. Y.

Sassy 133738—Sire, Don of Hood Farm 42000; dam, Becca Briggs 94392. Butter, 17 pounds; milk, 228 pounds. Test made from July 15 to 21, 1904; age, 7 years, 8 months; estimated weight, 900 pounds; fed grain feed, 2 pounds, gluten, 3 1-4 pounds, cotton-seed, 5 1-4 pounds, daily—pasture. Property of S. E. Sinnott, Kennebunkport, Me.

Victorie W. 163253—Sire, Dean of Meridale 56828; dam, Rioter. Butter, Victorie. Butter, 14 pounds, 5 ounces; milk, 224 pounds, 8 ounces. Test made from May 20 to 26, 1904; age, 2 years, 8 months; actual weight, 790 pounds; fed 5 pounds corn meal, 5 pounds ground oats, 5 pounds bran, 2 pounds oil meal, 2 pounds gluten meal and 20 pounds corn ensilage, daily—hay ad lib. Property of W. H. Silverthorn, Palnesville, Ohio.

MEXICAN BOLL WEEVIL? NO.

R. W. Lee, Lamison, Ala.—I send you in a box some cotton bolls containing what I call a boll weevil. They seem to raise in the boll. You will find in the boll some litte white worms and they turn to weevils. You will find all ages. The older ones can fly. There are thousands of bolls in my field just like these. I send you. Please examine the bolls and the worms and let me hear from you through The Constitution.

Answer—The box containing the cotton bolls came duly to hand and have been carefully examined by me. I found quite a number of the little worms described and a few full grown insects in perfect form. But none of these resemble the Mexican boll weevil, except very remotely. The larva, or young, of the true Mexican boll weevil is a footless grub, while these "worms" have six legs. The full grown, or perfect Mexican weevil has a long snout (as other weevils); this has none. Do not be apprehensive so far, as these worms are concerned. They are not the cause of the injury to the cotton bolls, but simply the results. Your cotton is attacked with either the Anthracnose, of the common boll rot, both of which are caused by a fungous. Whenever a boll rots from any cause it will be attacked by some one or more of several kinds of insects that breed and live in decaying vegetable matter. A careful search for insects in the cotton field will be rewarded by the discovery of dozens of kinds that the observer, (if a layman), never saw before. It would not be reasonable to conclude, because an insect was not before observed and that it is, therefore, something new. The probability is that such insects have been preying on the cotton for many years. I send you a bulletin, which illustrates and describes the Mexican boll weevil, from which you can readily see that the insect you have found does not resemble the Mexican boll weevil.

APPLE ORCHARD COVER C ROP.

My Dear Sir, Thos. P. P. Wellford, Station, S. C.—I wish some information as to my orchard. It is all apples, some young trees have been put in to take the place of the ones that have died out. It has been run in peas for 3 years. I put 162 mule loads of good stable and cow stall manure around the trees, with something like on epound of potash to the tree—then put in peas with cutaway narrow. Now, what I wish to know if you so can advise me what to put in this orchard. The vines are very good, with a good deal of crab grass with the same. I do not wish to take from the trees, by putting in something to draw on them too much. Would it be best to put in peas again or sow a mixture of vetch and clover, or something else not having any experience with any of them, do not know which is best. Do you think our climatic suited to timothy. The soil is of a grey, with red sub soil. The vetch needs something to hold it up; said to be good soil builder and reserves itself. Alfafa needs no shade; would like to put in some of this if suited. Not having any experience, don't know what is best. Mr. Redding, what do you think of the Malory subsoil plow I see advertised and spoken of so much. Some say it makes the cotton too late, on account top root hitting hard soil, but good for all other crops.

Answer:—You do not say how old the apple trees are, but I am quite sure that after the trees are several wears old, you should have regard chiefly to the wants of the trees in deciding what to plant in the orchard. The cowpea is the standard crop for this purpose, but you might well alternate with a crop of vetch, or common clover. The objection to these two crops as well as to small grain in an orchard is the fact that they all make their principal demand on the soil, at the saem time that the apple trees need all the moisture and plant food that the soil can supply. For this reason, I would prefer to cultivate the orchard until July 1; then sow in cowpeas in 3-foot rows and give one or two plowings.

An orchard is not a suitable place for alafala, in my judgment, because this crop requires not only a very rich soil, but also undivided possession of the soil.

I have not tried the plow to which you refer. The idea of "making the cotton too late on account of top root hitting the hard soil," is beyond my comprehension. I think it is without any show of reason or common sense whatever.

KEEPING EGGS.

Subscriber, Mossy, S. C.—Will you please tell me how to keep eggs so they will be fresh until Christmas? I have been told that to put them in layers and cover with salt is a good way.

Answer—There are a number of ways to keep eggs reasonably fresh, or at least, sound. Among them are dipping the fresh eggs in milk of lime and then packing them away in bran (after drying); packing in salt, layer by layer, so that the eggs will not touch each other. Another way is to brush each egg over with two coats of callodion. Another is to coat each eggs in melted paraffin and quickly remove it. Perhaps the best way is to make a strong solution of soluble glass and coat each egg with it. In each case the eggs should be packed away in bran, ashes, salt, oats, meal or pulverized charcoal.

CHEAT.

M. P., Thomasville, Ala.—Enclosed find specimen of grain of some kind that grows and seeds like oats or rye. It dies down the same as oats in the spring. It makes fine grazing for stock in winter and is relished by stock both green and dry. Its average height is about 20 inches, and spreads like rye. Please give name of seeds through columns of your paper, as I am a subscriber.

Answer—The grass sent is nothing more than a fine specimen of the old-time pest of small grain fields, universally known as "cheat" or "chess," the botanical name of which is bromus secalinus. It is a fairly good winter grass and makes a pretty good, light hay; but the fact that it is an annual makes it undesirable for culture; and the further fact that the buried seeds are liable to spring up unbidden in wheat fields to the annoyance and disgust of the wheat farmer has given it a "bad name." The seeds have been exploited of late years under the new name "arctic" grass, but it is the same old "cheat." Notwithstanding, there is no particular harm in it, except as above stated.

FERTILIZING FOR MORE FRUIT.

W. C. D., Robinson, Ga.—You kindly wrote me some time ago in answer to inquiries made by me about fertilizers, but I want to again ask you in re this matter. I wrote you that my land was a clay land of a dark soil and grew is high weed, but that little fruit would stay on the stalk. My cotton appears to make a bale to the acre, but turns out about 1-3 to acre. Now, in using acid with potash mixture, is a 14 per cent. available acid too strong with 4 per cent. potash and how much to acre that grows a stalk 4 feet high, but fails to fruit? What width row would you suggest and how wide in the drills would you advise using cotton seed meal with the acid?

Answer—There is no danger whatever of getting too strong an acid phosphate. It is a mistaken notion that a high grade acid phosphate may be too strong. I would not hesitate to use an acid of 28 per cent. or 30 per cent. if I could get it as an ingredient in a mixture for cotton, corn or anything else. You do not describe the character of your land at all, but only give me the general information that it does not fruit well. You say it appears to make a bale to the acre, but turns out about 1-3 of a bale. I would conclude from this that the land needs a high percentage of phosphoric acid and a comparatively low percentage of ammonia and potash. Possibly it is too moist a soil for successful cotton growing and needs to be under drained. It may be that the land is especially adapted for growing oats, corn and grass. I would use formula No. 2, which I have often published, and cut the cotton seed meal down to not more than 400 pounds in a mixture of 1,000 pounds acid phosphate (14 per cent.) and about 50 pounds of muriate of potash. It is impossible for me to say positively just what proportions of the three elements would give best results on your soil, and as the saying is, "it is up to you" to try different proportions in an experimental way, and determine for yourself. If I had your land on the experiment station, I would find out in two or three years just about the proportions in which the elements should be present in order to get the best results.

TEXAS FLEA REMEDY.

D. N. Kittrell, Norway, S. C.—I see in The Constitution of September 19 where Jas. L. P., of Augusta, Ga., wants a remedy for Texas fleas. I will give one that never fails. Sprinkle the whole place that is infested, especially under the house, with common salt, say one and a half to one bushel will be enough for a small lot. It may require a second application, but its doubtful.

SAND-CRACK.

Miss C., Teasdale, Miss.—We have a mare with a split in her hoof; has been there over a year; have had shoes on her nearly all the time for about a year. Her hoof has become brittle. I want to know if you can tell me what will toughen it. I am a subscriber to your valuable paper and like it ever so much.

Answer—Such a condition of the foot of a horse is called a sand-crack. When the split is in the forward part of the hoof it is called a "toe-crack;" when on one side a "quarter-crack." Relative dryness and brittleness of the horn of the hoof is the predisposing cause of sand-cracks. Excessive dryness is perhaps not a more prolific source of cracks in the horn than alternate changes from damp to dry. Standing during the time the animal is not at work on hard, dry floors is more apt to cause this trouble. As a rule a sensible shoer knows what is best to do. Various styles of clasps are used for the purpose of holding the opposite sides of the crack close together. Some times a stiff wire is used for the purpose, first burning two notches in the surface of the hoof, one on each side of the crack about one inch from it. The wire is bent at each end something like the steel belt fasteners and spring on tight. Several of these clasps may be required and they should be spring in place very tightly. Before applying the clasps the fissure should be thoroughly cleaned out and dried. In the absence of a properly constructed clasps and the proper tool for applying them, a hole may b drilled through the horn underneath the crack and from side to side and a thin nail made of tough iron inserted and clinched so as to close and keep the crack closed. An ointment made by mixing together original parts of train oil and tar is good to make the hoof tough, applying about once a day around the coronet and upper part of the hoof.

HOOF OINTMENT.

J. W. B. & Co., Greenville, S. C.—Through your "farmers" or "stock" columns we would like for you to tell us what you consider the best remedy for rotten or brickly hoofs in horses. We have a heavy horse with rather small feet and they are worn down to where they are tender and he is some times lame on account of this. The trouble is not only in that they are easily broken, but they don't seem to grow any. Would like to toughen and stimulate growth. The writer is a subscriber to your paper.

Answer—When compelled to stand on a dry floor, or even on the dry ground in very dry weather, the hoops are liable to become brittle. A very good plan is to make a clay puddle for the feet to stand in once or twice a week for a day. A good ointment for a brittle hoof is the following: Mix equal parts of fine tar and whale oil. Rub a little well into the coronet and upper part of the hoof once a day. To induce a more rapid growth of the hoof rub a little blister ointment, composed of half ounce of cantharides and two ounces of lard, on the coronet about once in two weeks.

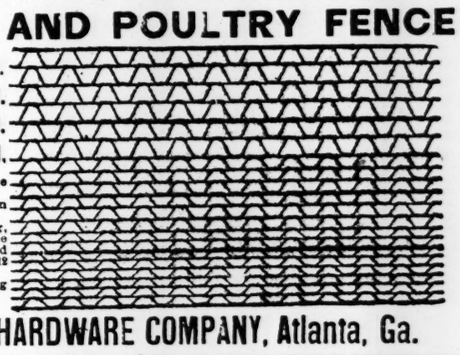
LIMBERNECK OF FOWLS.

A. K. W., Crisp, N. C.—We have some sick chickens. They start with slinging their heads and then their head seems to get heavy and they can't raise it. They seem to be sleepy and in a few minutes they are dead. It seems to be a sudden death. If you can, from this description, give me any information through your paper, I will appreciate it.

Answer: The disease is called "Limberneck," said to be caused by the fowl eating maggots. I do not know any remedy for it. Write to Dr. D. V. Salmon, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. He has expressed a desire that sme one will send him a specimen of a love fowl so alected.

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Special Notices.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

MARTIN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin and Messrs. F. H. W. H., A. J., G. A. and Charles Martin, are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Frederick Martin today (Monday) at 2:30 p. m. from the residence, Emmett street, near Hemphill avenue. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers and meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 1:30 p. m.: W. E. Newill, Sam Walker, M. E. Jordan, J. E. Clarke, A. D. Reeves and J. W. Hoxie.

WARNER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Warner, Mr. W. C. Warner, Mr. A. K. Warner, Mr. O. F. Warner, Mrs. S. J. Warner, Mr. C. J. Warner, Mrs. J. W. Dukes, Miss Georgia Warner, Mrs. A. A. Barnes and Miss Leila Warner are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Richard A. Warner, Tuesday, at 3 p. m., from the residence, No. 527 Central avenue. Interment at Westview. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers, and meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 2:15 p. m.: Reed Carlisle, J. A. Bondurant, Claude Register, W. J. Fagan, Bartow Florence and J. I. Sanders.

APPLER.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Appler, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Vreeland, Mr. C. E. Appler, and Mr. W. W. Appler, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. D. W. Appler Monday at 11 A. M. from the residence, No. 35 West Baker, interment at Westview.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers, and meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 10:30 A. M.: Fred Law, John Hall, G. S. Prior, T. W. Baxter, J. W. Wills, Dr. A. E. Wheeler.

HENDERSON.—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Camp, Mrs. J. M. McNew, Mr. and Mrs. Eiseman, are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. J. C. Henderson today (Monday) at 2 P. M. from the residence, No. 35 Hayden St. Interment at Oakland. The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and meet at the office of Barclay & Brandon at 1:30 P. M.: T. C. Waters, A. N. Thorn, F. N. Farmer, Ton Gay, R. L. Haire, J. J. Fowler.

COLLIER—The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Collier are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. G. W. Collier, Monday, at 2 p. m., from the residence, 250 Houston street. Interment at Westview.

TANNER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Tanner are invited to attend the funeral of their daughter, Mabel, from their residence, 418 Piedmont avenue, at 3 o'clock Monday, October 10. Interment at Westview.

MEETING NOTICE.

A regular convocation of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic Hall, corner Mitchell and Forsyth streets, at 7:30 P. M. Work in the Mark and Past Master's degrees. All companions qualified fraternally invited.

J. H. VANDYKE,
High Priest.
P. M. HUBBARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Mr. H. M. Patterson, funeral director, will move his place of business on November 1 to 96 N. Forsyth street, adjoining Carnegie library, where chapel and all conveniences for patrons will be had.

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